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Tower Views

by Clearway

A Prayer a World Echoes

Fears for Own Reflections

A Zeal for the Right Way

¶ Era—One reads many commentaries these days. They do not all agree. It is therefore with gratitude that one finds among the comments of a Christian monarch, touching on the present efforts toward European appeasement, these words to which all kindly disposed people may subscribe. We quote from the speech of King George VI read, in his absence, at the closing of the present session of the British Parliament:

"The desire of all peoples not to be drawn into a war with one another is manifest and significant, and everywhere men and women share with me, I am convinced, the feeling of deep thankfulness that imminent peril was thus averted.

"I pray that, with the passing of the peril, a new era may have opened up for Europe."

¶ Parliament—Tuesday next a new Parliament is opened. It requires no prophet to declare what its chief objective will be. Appeasement with nations—exercising their diplomatic biceps in the dictatorial gymnasium of power politics—demands a continuously increasing show of strength. Thus the popular demand for energetic defense measures undoubtedly will be appeased, along with the policy of appeasement with the Continent. Indeed the old Parliament closed on this very note, with Herbert Morrison (Labor) holding forth on the grave defects in the London air defenses, and with Sir Samuel Hoare of the Home Department, Mr. Hore-Belisha of the War Office, and John Anderson, Minister for Civilian Defense Measures, replying—not with apologies, but with factual information as to the speed with which rearmament is now progressing. • When power politics are the vogue appeasers must needs carry a club at least as large as that carried by the appeased.

¶ Styles—We have called the Hollywood output a great many things—some of them good—but we never expected to classify the West Coast cinema industry among the good-will ambassadors. However, along comes Wilson C. Flake, American Trade Commissioner at Sydney, Australia, to announce to the Foreign Trade Association in Los Angeles that Hollywood films are America's best salesmen. "Women," says he, "see new hat styles worn by their favorite stars and the next day shops are besieged for duplicates." The same thing, although in a smaller degree, is true of motor cars—even dredges, he declares. • That's fine; but we hope they are not also setting the style in manners and moralities.

¶ Speculation—Again a crowd masses before the Palazzo Venezia. Again the voice of Il Duce roars from the balcony. It is the twentieth anniversary of Italy's victory over Austria in the World War. Today, however, through the Rome-Berlin understanding, Austria and Italy revolve about the same axis, and, as Premier Mussolini points out, "in the European political sky the blue area tends to spread." But Italy's dictator sees shadows of opposition in the clouds. There are men, says he, who "are dreaming of speculative and impossible revenge." So in line with the general demands of power politics, he warns against any tendency to lay aside arms. Italy is cautioned that "there is still need of sleeping with our heads on our packs, as we did in the trenches." • With most of the world sleeping with its head on its pack, one is not amazed that much of the international news is concerned with restless dreams.

¶ Engineeress—Moscow sends out word that a leader in the women's movement, Zinaida Tritzkaya, who was the first woman locomotive engineer in Soviet Russia, has been appointed director of the Moscow Ring Railway. This gives Comrade Tritzkaya another first—first woman railway head in the Soviet Union. • We'll have to revise that old one about "the hand that rocks the cradle." In Russia it may read: The hand that holds the throttle is the hand that rules the road.

¶ Faith—The highest ecclesiastical body in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, the House of Bishops, turns its attention to temporal affairs and finds that statesmanship and diplomacy, in so far as it has lacked Christian convictions, has proved "utterly inadequate" to meet post-World War conditions. The attack on established democracies, shown in the zeal of totalitarian advocates, the Bishops declare in a pastoral letter, "must be excelled by the zeal of those who, with high consecration, have accepted the lordship of Jesus Christ."

¶ Morals—Writes Viscount John J Morley: "Those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other."

Dewey's Office in Drive To Cut Registration Fraud

Threats of prosecution and dramatization of the anti-crime issue become chief objectives of Republican forces backing New York County prosecutor for Governor of the State.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—A drive by the New York County District Attorney's office to cut down the Democratic vote by threats of prosecution for alleged registration frauds and dramatization of the anti-crime issue which, has twice returned a reform mayoralty in New York City since 1933, today became the chief objectives of the Republican forces backing Thomas E. Dewey, New York County Prosecutor, for Governor of New York.

Mr. Dewey's office, conducting its own intensive investigation of registration frauds, has, it was announced, "scores" of indictments ready on the ground that the Attorney General's staff has not been vigorous enough in its investigations and prosecutions during the last eight years and that it was equally incumbent upon the District Attorney to prosecute.

The voting of the indictments was accompanied by an announcement by Monroe Perry Bloch, directing counsel of the Honest Ballot Association, saying that a survey of registration in New York County for next week's election showed a marked reduction in frauds.

Action of the young prosecutor's staff to strike at "the vicious practice on the part of public officials, party workers and, in many cases, inspectors of elections to register from makeshift apartments, rooming houses and so-called boarders of bona fide tenants of apartment houses," underwrites the increasingly stressed contention of his campaign that this year in the state, as last year in the city, the issue is reform rule.

The Major Rally

It prefaced the major rally of his New York City canvass at the Manhattan Opera House last night, where, under the auspices of the Non-Partisans Citizens' Committee for his election, of which Samuel Seabury is Chairman, Mr. Dewey attacked his Democratic opponent, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, with the charge that the latter was the "protector" of corrupt machines in New York State as a branch manager for the national "bosses" in Washington.

Some persons, he said, had been "expressing regret and pretending horror that I should be leaving the job of District Attorney to accept a bigger job," but the real reason was the wish "to keep me in one county—to protect the Brooklyn machine, the Bronx machine and all the others; to keep the lid on Albany County."

"My opponent suggests sudden and great concern for the conduct of my office," Mr. Dewey continued. "Now, where was my opponent last year when I was seeking to root out Tammany Hall and the administration it dominated? He came down to New York and made a speech for the city-wide ticket of Tammany Hall. Did he then have concern for the people of the county? You know the answer."

5,000 Present

Many factors enter into the New York State campaign, but, in the eyes of observers, Mr. Dewey has conducted one of the most astute canvasses in the Republican record of New York. His touching on state administrative issues has been incidental to his centering on the good government theme which has catapulted him to national recognizance in the last three years, and through which he has succeeded in taking the offensive away from his opponent.

Last night there were 5,000 supporters to applaud him at the non-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

British King Voices World Hope of Peace

Pays tribute to Roosevelt and Duce for action leading to conference which halted war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—The British Parliament ended its sessions today as King George VI expressed the prayerful hope that a "new era may have opened up for Europe."

Paying tribute to President Roosevelt's "timely action" in the critically strained days of late September, the King, in the message which closed the first Parliamentary session of his reign, said:

"The cause of peace was powerfully aided by the timely action of the President of the United States of America.

"The desire of all peoples not to be drawn into a war with one another is manifest and significant, and everywhere men and women share with me, I am convinced, the feeling of deep thankfulness that imminent peril was thus averted.

"I pray that, with the passing of this peril, a new era may have opened up for Europe."

"Valuable Support" by Duce

King George paid tribute to Premier Mussolini's "valuable support" for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's proposal to Reichsführer Hitler for the conference of Italian, British, French, and German statesmen. He lauded the "dignity" with which Czechoslovakia accepted its fate. He bespoke his pride in the "calmness and determination displayed by all my people." He thanked them for "their spirit of service."

His ministers, King George said, were confident that the Anglo-Italian agreement now being concluded would "still further strengthen the good relations already existing between Italy and this country."

"The Government," he added, "noted with satisfaction" the withdrawal of foreigners from the ranks of both the Spanish Government and "the Administration at Burgos." He expressed the "earnest hope" that the Chinese-Japanese war would end quickly.

King George said he was "deeply distressed by the continuance and recent intensification of violence and lawlessness in Palestine." He spoke feelingly of the visit he and Queen Elizabeth made to France in July and of the strength of Anglo-French friendship.

The speech was read to both Houses after the Members of the House of Commons had been summoned to the Lords' Chamber in traditional fashion.

Wide Support for Defense

The new session which the King opens Tuesday will start with at least one fact made plain. This fact is that no Government can hope to satisfy the country as a whole unless it takes such energetic defense measures as shall remove the now prevailing doubt as to Britain's ability to hold its own in a world domi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

'Chinatown' Mirrors Events in the Orient

The San Francisco Chronicle

Bulletin Readers in San Francisco at the Office of the Chinese Times

Scanning reports of hostilities in the south of China, the region from which most of the Chinese in San Francisco come—presents a striking study in facial expression.

Chinatown serious as Canton and Hankow fall; China to resist "bloc" plan: Page 2.

U. S. Reaffirms Nine-Power Pact; Japan Considers Its Denunciation

Washington takes second major step to counter Japan's plan of special privilege in China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—In two swift moves to counter Japan's latest assertion of dominant intent in China the State Department here last night reasserted the validity of the Nine-Power Pact, and identified 18 other nations including Britain and France in that reassertion.

The démarche—the second major move in a now well defined American diplomatic effort to checkmate the obvious intention of Japan to consider a position of special privilege in China—consisted in the publication of official documents on the Brussels Conference of Nov. 3 to 24, 1937.

This morning Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, added to the specific impact of this action by issuing a formal comment on the two-day old statement of Japanese Prime Minister Prince Fuminaro Konoye emphasizing the foundation of American relations to China and Japan on "the provisions of treaties to which the United States and numerous other countries among them China and Japan — are parties."

Prime Minister Konoye had stated Japan's "immutable policy" to link his country with China and Manchoukuo in "close economic cohesion."

Meanwhile, it was understood that Britain and France had been approched unofficially on the possibility of their taking "parallel" steps along the same lines being pursued by this Government to impress on Japan the possibility of an international grouping around an attitude of vigorous disapproval.

Maneuvering between American and Japanese diplomacy over the future of China reached a critical stage on Oct. 6 with the dispatch of the American note laying claim to the validity of the Open Door doctrine and calling on Japan to renounce policies in conflict with that doctrine. Japan's counter move was publication of a statement in Japan asserting Japan's intention of welding China and Manchukuo into an economic unit with Japan. State Department officials do not admit publicly that their action of the following day was in turn a diplomatic counter move. Yet of course this is the obvious fact.

The exchanges serve to emphasize the re-emergence of American diplomacy as the key factor in the Far Eastern situation. Just as in 1931 when Japan's latest march of conquest in China began, it was the United States which took the lead in an effort to rally the Nine-Power Pact signatories to the defense of China, so now the pattern repeats itself. Cordell Hull is at the State Department instead of Henry L. Stimson. But in all other essentials the picture is the same with American diplomacy once more trying to rally the other Western Powers who participated in the Nine Power Pact to its defense.

And as in 1931 the same question arises here as to the attitude of British diplomacy. Will that part of the pattern repeat itself also? According to Mr. Stimson it was British reluctance expressed by Sir John Simon, then Foreign Minister, which stultified his initiative. As in 1931 the key point is whether the British attitude will make possible a rallying around the Nine-Power Pact. And, again as in 1931, British diplomacy presumably is of the opinion that the type of action Washington has in mind is futile and harmful unless it is backed by a determination to carry through with force.

Signatories Associated

The most important feature of the documents made public is the degree to which they associate other Nine-Power Pact signatories with the United States in condemnation of Japan's Chinese intent.

They are the reports on the Brus-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Alien Ships Barred From Canton River

By the Associated Press

Canton, Nov. 4

The Japanese Consul General said last night the Canton River would be closed to foreign shipping for several months.

He said it would take at least four weeks to complete mine-sweeping operations, after which the river would remain closed to foreigners to preserve military secrets and to avert possible inconveniences of foreign ships crossing military communications lines.

Tokyo holds Treaty now 'obsolete' and weighs a Three-Power Treaty to take its place.

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman today announced that Japan was considering denunciation of the 1922 Nine-Power Treaty by which the United States, Japan and seven other powers pledged respect for China's independence and territorial integrity and promised efforts to maintain equal commercial opportunities in China.

Japan, he said, considers obsolete the agreement to which the United States is a signatory, and is examining a Tri-Power Pact among Japan, Japanese-supported Manchukuo and a new Chinese regime envisioning displacement of the Chiang Kai-shek Government. Japan believes negotiations with individual powers over interests in China are possible, however.

"Japan considers the Nine-Power Pact obsolete," the spokesman said. "Whether we will denounce it or withdraw has not yet been decided. The Government is examining the advantages of the creation of a Tri-Power Pact."

Such a treaty ostensibly would guarantee Chinese territorial integrity.

Foreign Interests

Developments concerning foreign commercial interests in China furnished the background to the Nine-Power Treaty problem.

An official statement Nov. 1 said Japan intended to create an economic and political bloc of China, Manchukuo, and the Japanese Empire. Authorities have said Japan's objection to the principle of equal opportunities in China was based primarily not on economic grounds but what they called the impossibility of "keeping business separate from politics."

The Foreign Office spokesman said it was "quite possible" that Japan would deal with the Nine-Power signatories' claims to rights in China separately rather than as members of the accord. Informed sources believed even allied Germany and Italy might not be granted special business privileges in China.

United Front Sought

American and British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai on Oct. 29 discussed a united front against Japanese efforts to monopolize Chinese trade.

The American group expressed hopes the United States would "promptly bring pressure on Japan to insure cessation of Japanese discrimination against American trade and cultural efforts in China.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai more recently urged London to attempt to preserve the British commercial stake in China.

Senate Inquiry Reports Abuse In Pennsylvania

Also in Illinois by both parties — Expected to affect contested election results.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee today closed its pre-election labors—labors which have objectively uncovered misuse of funds in many States—with an exposure of abuses in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and it recorded new pledges from candidates like Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio, vowing to change certain practices.

After the election, the Committee will resume its study of money and pressures in politics, and its evidence will have great bearing on the expected contesting of several elections. Already former Senator Warren J. Barbour (R) of New Jersey has been given an open invitation to contest for the Senate seat in that State if his opponent, William H. J. Ely should win. Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City gave a typical "answer" to the Committee's charges of possible wholesale padding of voting lists in his bailiwick when he said: "Never in the history of politics has such a ridiculous statement been issued."

As to Pennsylvania—which, along with Kentucky—has taken more of the Sheppard Committee's time than any other State, the group reported "general solicitation" by Democratic workers of WPA truck drivers in one county, demands on workers to change their political registration, sale to WPA workers of tickets to a Democratic Rally, issuance of work cards to school children on WPA and state highway projects with no actual work required of them.

Republicans Not Scott Free

On the other side of the Pennsylvania picture, the Sheppard committee charged that private employment rolls were being used to aid the Republican ticket. The Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Chester, Pa., in which Joseph M. Pew, closely associated with the Republican National Committee, is a controlling figure, was reported by committee investigators to be hiring workers on the recommendation of local Republican leaders with "the intimation that those who received these letters and employment were expected to vote the Republican Ticket."

As an evidently direct result of charges made in the series of joint debates he has held with Robert A. Taft, his Senatorial opponent in the Ohio race, Senator Bulkley has promised the Committee that he will accept no further campaign contributions from federal employees. He described the Committee's ruling against such contributions—which Mr. Taft utilized effectively at a recent debate—as a "new" one, and hoped it would not be made retroactive. The Committee has before it a list of some 50 federal officials who contributed to Senator Bulkley's funds, in apparent flat violation of the Corrupt Practices Act and the Committee's interpretations.

In Illinois, the Committee reported primary abuses: that men employed and paid out of federal and road funds had been dismissed after the primary. The charge was that the men were hired in behalf of the Horner - Courtney - Lucas ticket. Between March 21 and April 20 in one district, it was reported that about 450 men were employed and dismissed on April 13, day after the primary.

The Pennsylvania Charges

The Pennsylvania charges were more colorful. The Committee called "indefensible" a letter alleged to have been written to Pennsylvania State, Federal, and WPA workers by Joseph F. McElwee, a member of the State Compensation Board, rounding up workers for a Democratic meeting, and threatening "there will be no excuse accepted for lack of attendance."

Without comment, the Committee quoted a statement from Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA administrator, saying "there is not a scintilla of truth in any of these charges," and then went on to corroborate several charges by reports of its own investigators. Senator Sheppard said that evidence had been gathered on charges of Republican plans to manipulate voting machines in Philadelphia, and that the attention of prosecuting officials in that State would be called to the situation.

The Texas Democrat, who has pressed investigations of his own Party's candidates with non-partisan zeal, recounted other evidence show-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

New Bedford drive on gambling nears climax.

Dr. Carmichael inaugurated at Tufts.

President Roosevelt approves new Boston housing projects.

Moynihan goes to Washington to aid owners of fallen timber.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Swabs Decks? 'Dry Ice' Ahoy!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—For years the drudgery of scrubbing decks has defied technical progress which has minimized manual labor of most other jobs aboard modern ships. Today the menial task usually is accomplished by application of the same amount of muscular energy, soap, and water as was required in the days of wooden ships and iron men.

But if experiments being carried out aboard the Whippoorwill at Pearl Harbor continue to prove successful, this remnant of the old era may be permanently replaced by a much less laborious method of removing dirt.

Essence of the experiment is substitution of dry ice for elbow grease.

Perennial problem plaguing deck scrubbers, particularly in tropical waters, is the tar which ooozes from seams between the planking. This tar or "pitch" as it is identified in Navy vernacular, is used to seal the oakum which is used as calking. In warm weather the tar becomes sticky, gummy, and difficult to handle.

Lieut. L. F. Blodgett, commanding officer of the Whippoorwill, conceived the novel idea of freezing the tar so it might be chipped off. This was done by applying blocks of dry ice to the decks. Registering a temperature of 109 degrees below zero, blocks of ice were allowed to remain on the seams for about two minutes. The tar solidified and was easily chipped from the deck which was left clean and ready for the holystone.

Upon completion of dry-ice treatment to the entire surface of the Whippoorwill, Lieutenant Blodgett will file an official report on his experiment with the Navy Department in Washington. If the Navy is satisfied the saving in elbow grease is worth the cost of dry ice, the method may become standard practice.

This Changing World

Wage-Hour Law—America Embarks Upon a Fresh Experiment in National Labor Standards—Effect on Employment

By H. B. Elliston

Along with most of my readers, I suppose, I have heard varying accounts of the results to date of the Wage-Hour Law, technically known as the Fair Labor Standard Act of 1938. Some of the stories tell of more leisure for lowly workers; others of a rise in wages; and a third of loss of employment. It is the fashion to think of the third group as the victims of rascally employers who won't co-operate with the law, the "chiselling 10 per cent." But I conclude that in this third result an economic law is at work rather than any human intransigence.

Far be it from me to enter any criticism of the raising of labor standards on a national plane. A rise in the standard of living must be what Secretary of Labor Perkins calls "a flying goal" in every civilized society. But the problem has to be appraised in economic as well as humanitarian terms. It has to do with earth as well as heaven! If heaven were the only yardstick, then it would be ridiculous to be content with a "25 cent law." In such circumstances, cents ought to be changed into dollars for the better living that dollars would afford.

One need not go back to the Congressional debates to find out that the Wage-Hour Law is weighted down with two economic fallacies. They are repeated or implied in almost every one of the new Administrator's statements. One fallacy is that the wage rate is the key to the income of labor. Another is that by raising the wage rate you will reduce unemployment. Both fallacies underlay the National Industrial Recovery Act. And, despite the lesson of experience in NRA America (and, later, in M. Blum's France), they have taken possession of public thought. Witness the newspaper fairy tales written originally for the NIRA that were repeated in the Wage-Hour Law. One would think that just by a stroke of the pen the legislators had called Utopia into existence for sub-standard workers. For some, perhaps yes; for others, no.

The key to the income of labor is the amount of money in the weekly pay envelope. A higher wage rate may have that result if the recipient is enabled to keep his employment. But not unless. And the retention of a job at an artificially higher wage rate depends upon the ability of the employer to pay the higher wage. This ability will be demonstrated if by more efficient work the total cost of the goods remains unchanged or if the higher price otherwise necessary to pay the higher wage rate can sell the goods.

Several times I have given examples of firms where wages have been put up or hours reduced without causing any increase in total costs. In fact, in a few the total costs have actually declined. This is because the higher wage or lower hours have made the worker so much more enthusiastic and efficient that he has increased his productivity. If a worker can produce twice as much work in a given time, twice as much wage rate would not increase the cost of the product. In other cases the higher prices have limited the sales of the product. And, when sales are falling, men are apt to be thrown out of work.

In a dynamic economic system the effects of national labor standards can never be marshalled in tabular form. Particularly with standards that depend so much upon administrative interpretation, as this Fair Labor Standard Act does. The standards under the new law seemed too low at one time to cause economic dislocation, but they have been vastly extended by interpretation.

It is the country's good fortune that the Wage-Hour Law has been introduced in time of recovery. Recovery means rising production, and labor should profit in better wages or lower prices as production goes up. In the 'twenties, incidentally, labor did not get its fair share of rising production. That was just as socially unjust and economically disastrous as are standards that impede enterprise and throw men out of jobs. The automobile industry, which is putting up wages on the heels of its revival, shows that it has learned that lesson. And the Wage-Hour Law, by being started just at this time, may be doing for others what the motorcar industry is doing for its own men. In part, it may restrain a boom.

It is important to think of the order of things in economic life. Business men pay wages before they get repaid by customers. When they invest in labor, therefore, they are really gambling that they can dispose of the fruits of it. The small business man is less likely to take such a chance with artificially priced labor than the big business man.

Moreover, "big business" more often than "little business" has a surplus on which to draw in making such an investment. But he cannot take too long a chance that the future sales of the goods will repay the higher labor costs and yield a profit besides. Especially nowadays. For business is just coming out of a period where surpluses have been used up in the absence of profits. The retardation of enterprise is just as much of a damper on the output of goods, or real wages, as is the malingering of labor or the difficulty of obtaining capital.

We may have reached a stage in community life where national standards are regarded as preferable to full employment. That is to say, society may prefer to pay higher prices or alternately higher taxes in supporting the workers whose high priced goods it won't buy. This, at any rate, is the choice. It would be more in accord with economic facts to put the choice in this way than to say that national labor standards elevated by law by their very nature remove unemployment and improve living standards. And such an approach would make for wise administration of this new law. Wages as income are related to productivity, just as eggs are to hens; not to statutes.

No Limit to Man's Speed?

QUEBEC, Nov. 4 (CP)—There is no limit to speed man can attain on land, water or in the air, Sir Malcolm Campbell, the world's speedboat king and once holder of the automobile speed record, said here yesterday.

Once land speed was held down, Sir Malcolm said, because automobile tires could not stand the strain of great speed, but now their development is "far ahead of requirements."

"Problems that have limited speed always have been met," he added. "There is no problem of power or friction that will not be overcome."

The sportsman and manufacturer said he was building a new speedboat to beat the record of 130.9 miles an hour he set recently in Switzerland.

Sir Malcolm explained he had turned to boat racing after leaving the world's land speed mark at better than 300 m. p. h. because "there is much more to be discovered."

He said the British Navy is "interested" in speedboats in view of the use of small but fast torpedo craft by some world powers. "Some of Italy's torpedo boats do 52 knots, ours only 38."

Asked if he intended to challenge the United States' possession of the Harmsworth trophy, Sir Malcolm replied he would "like to have a go at it, though I have no definite plans."

'Links In Christianity's Chain' Page 3

Woman Rules Soviet Rails

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP)—Zinaida Troitzkaya, the first woman locomotive engineer in Soviet Russia and a leader in the women's movement, has been appointed director of the Moscow Ring Railway, a line covering a circular route in the Moscow area.

The appointment makes her the first woman railway head in the Soviet Union.

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Railroads Drop Wage Cut Plan

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, announced today the major roads of the nation would withdraw their present notice of a 15 per cent wage cut for nearly 1,000,000 workers.

Mr. Pelley said he was sending a telegram to President Roosevelt informing him that "the railroads are taking this action not because they agree with the conclusions reached by the fact-finding board, but because they hope that out of it will come a sounder and more equitable transportation policy."

Hope of World for Peace Is Voiced by British King

(Continued from Page 1)

nated by the power politics of dictators.

The Commons debate last night afforded extraordinary evidence of this. It was after Mr. Herbert Morrison for the Labor opposition had moved a vote of censure against the Government for the alleged breakdown of anti-aircraft defense measures in the recent crisis.

Mr. Morrison for 75 minutes entirely avoided party polemics and held the attention of the entire Chamber with a well-documented argument disclosing a number of grave defects in the London air defenses. He declared the Government responsible for this state of things.

The motion of censure he based upon this was subsequently defeated by the overwhelming majority of 350 votes to 130, there being fewer abstentions on the Government side than in the recent critical divisions on foreign policy.

Nevertheless when he sat down so universal was the feeling that the very real defects he had disclosed must somehow or another be remedied that Government supporters almost without exception joined in the deep rumble of "Hear! Hear!" which rolled from bench to bench over the entire gathering.

Agreed on Need of Action

Sir Samuel Hoare for the Home Department, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha for the War Office, and Sir John Anderson, newly-appointed Cabinet Minister for civilian defense measures, upon whom fell the brunt of replying on behalf of the Government, all took their cues accordingly. They did not attempt to belittle the defects and deficiencies brought to light. They rested their answer almost entirely upon the extent of what had been accomplished in the very short time that had elapsed since rearmament had started, and upon the speed with which the enormous task still to be done is being accomplished.

Mr. Hore-Belisha gave these facts:

Guns for London's defense did not have the right ammunition, some of them were without dials because of the bankruptcy of the dial-making firm, and some of the predictors were out of order and there was not a sufficient personnel to maintain them. Some defense units could not draw their full complement because stores were deficient and some guns were mounted without overhaul because of the rush.

Despite these defects, Mr. Hore-Belisha continued, Britain in general and London in particular would have given an exceedingly good account of themselves if war had not been escaped.

Heavy Vote in Poll

That this attitude is not confined to Parliament is shown by the Gallup poll results, published here today by the News Chronicle, showing 72 per cent of the British electorate for "Yes" on the question, "Do you favor increased expenditure on armaments?"

The Labor opposition feels so strongly the need for pushing on armaments that it has decided to move an amendment to the King's speech demanding the appointment of a "Ministry of Supply" to coordinate the nation's effort in this direction, unless meanwhile the Government modifies the decision announced by Prime Minister Chamberlain Tuesday negativing such a measure.

The Government's view is that a supply ministry would only duplicate existing rearmament machinery unless it were endowed with wartime powers to coerce industry, thereby necessarily interfering with trade essential to the public welfare. This argument is disputed by the Opposition, which is no less determined than the Government to continue to rely upon voluntary effort. That such controversy should have arisen, however, is significant of the state of feeling prevailing in what has hitherto been the headquarters of pacifism.

Czechs Settling in Smaller House

Satisfaction shown over ending of uncertainty as to Republic's future after partitioning.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 4—Despite the fact that the Vienna conference ceded to Hungary more than the Czechs expected, there is general satisfaction that the uncertain feeling of the past few weeks has definitely ended and that this State can now settle down to consolidate itself within the new frontier.

From now onward Czechoslovakia has the promise of guarantees by Germany and Italy regarding its frontiers—guarantees which it considers much more valuable than those given by England and France at Munich, especially as it is clear that the future of Central Europe is to be decided particularly by Germany, not by the Western democracies.

But while the sacrifices which Czechoslovakia is now called upon to make are great, according to general opinion here they are offset to some extent by the greater sense of security and the possibility of building up an independent republic of Slav peoples free from the former internal minority problem.

Dr. Joseph Tiso, Slovak Premier, in a radiocast from Bratislava, declared that the Munich agreement had prevented the division of Slovakia between Poland and Hungary, and that the Vienna conference, despite the big concessions which had to be made, was a great success.

The new arrangement concedes to Hungary much more than Czechoslovakia originally was willing to grant—in fact Hungary has received just 240 square miles less than it asked.

In Slovakia Hungary obtains particularly wheat and sugar beet areas, and in Ruthenia fine vineyards. The loss of the so-called wheat island will certainly react upon Bratislava's business since the Slovak Capital has been the center for this trade.

Occupation Plan Drafted

BUDAPEST, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Hungarian Cabinet today designated four special committees to execute the task of taking over the 4,875 square miles of territory won from Czechoslovakia.

The committees, which will follow the Army of Occupation into the area on Saturday, will deal with these four problems:

Border adjustment, citizenship and the right of option, rights of minorities, and the co-ordination of traffic and economics in the new Hungary with that of old Hungary.

The return of Hungarian territory in Slovakia, lost by World War treaties, is expected to be highly profitable to Hungary in the provision of raw materials.

Experts already are occupied with a five-year plan to industrialize the new territory.

Hungary acquires timber land in Slovakia which experts say will be sufficient to cover its needs in the future.

One third of Slovakia's iron ore deposits pass into Hungarian hands.

Hungary also wins what is regarded as Slovakia's best worked agricultural district between Bratislava and Komarno.

In addition, sugar beet refineries, paper mills, glass factories, sawmills, breweries, basalt quarries and extensive vineyards will come into Hungarian possession.

Medva, north of Gyor, and Doborgaz, north of Magyar Ovar, in the Bratislava area across the Czechoslovak frontier from northwestern Hungary, will be in the first zone occupied.

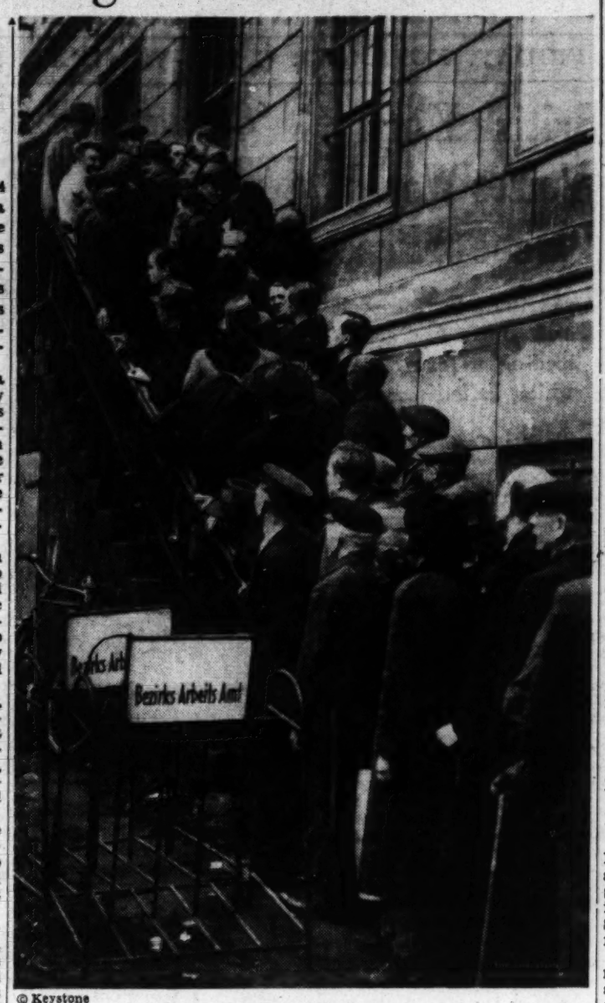
Soldiers using pontoon bridges will push a general advance all along the Danube Nov. 6.

They will occupy the strongly fortified city of Komarno, an important shipbuilding center, and the communities of Bacsfa, Tanko, Duna Szerdahely, Nagy Megyer, and Parkany.

In Ruthenia, the easternmost province of Czechoslovakia, they will occupy the Kiralyhelmec district between the Vodrog and Latorica Rivers and districts south of Beregszasz.

Other zones have not been announced yet, but all areas awarded by the Vienna arbitrators, Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, will be taken over by Nov. 10.

The wives of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and Premier Bela Imredy have led a movement throughout the nation to raise funds to supply help for poor families in the area.



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Third Reich Helps Sudetens

Scene outside Bodenbach Employment Exchange, showing men and women looking for jobs.

Australia Faces Reshuffling Of Federal Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 4—The long-awaited reconstruction of the Lyons Australian Commonwealth Cabinet has at last been forced on by the resignation of the Postmaster General, Alexander J. McLachlan, over questions relative to the fact that he is chairman of a firm which had contracts with the Post Office.

Details of the Cabinet revision are expected to be announced without delay. At the same time, the Government defeated by 41 to 28 a vote of censure in the Lower House based on alleged defects in the defense program.

Difficulties during the five months absence abroad of Minister of Commerce Sir Earle Page, Attorney General Robert G. Menzies, and Minister of Customs Thomas W. White—the three senior members of the Cabinet—made changes in the Government almost inevitable. The three ministers referred to went to London to endeavor to obtain a revision of the 1932 Ottawa agreement. The result of their discussions with British Ministers in London is embodied in a voluminous White Paper. In so far as that document nowhere contains the word "agreement," their efforts cannot be called a complete success.

Whitehall's Hands Full

It is now conceded that the mission was ill-timed. Whitehall's hands were full with the projected Anglo-American trade treaty, which obviously must affect Australia largely.

Until the intentions of Sir Earle Page have been disclosed, the reallocation of portfolios can be only guesswork. For some months the impression has been current that Sir Earle contemplates retirement from public life.

Prime Minister Lyons' task of making the best possible use of the administrative talent available is complicated by the necessity of preserving a balance between the two (United Australia and Country) ministerial parties; and by obtaining Cabinet representation for each of the States and both Houses.

Australia's trade year has not opened as favorably as it might. For July there was an adverse commodity balance of £1,953,000 compared with an adverse balance of £313,000 in July, 1937.

Big Decrease in Customs

When gold and specie shipments are taken into account, the aggregate trade position for July of this year showed a retrogression of £1,522,000, compared with the position of July, 1937. It is suggested in official circles that the Commonwealth Treasury must expect £2,000,000 less in customs revenue this year. This decrease will represent an important factor in the budget. The fall in export prices, notably of wheat, continues unchecked.

Prime Minister Lyons has issued a warning that the Commonwealth will not be able to continue finding money to assist industries as it has done in the past. "We shall not have the money to make available," he said. "Most important things must come first. Defense comes under this heading. We have got to find £43,000,000 for defense in three years."

Difficulties in the coal fields is another problem ahead of the Ministry. The economic plight of miners in a largely moribund industry is such that labor codes have little meaning, and the Commonwealth Government, very much against its will, may be forced to intervene.

Chinatown Serious as Canton And Hankow Fall to Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The fall of Hankow has brought a new seriousness into the face of San Francisco's Chinatown—center of Chinese activities for the whole United States.

For the capture of the Chinese Provisional Capital, though itself anticipated, marked a sequel to the fall of Canton. And Canton was one of the places which the Chinese will tell you could not be captured by the Japanese invaders. But the great southern port of China has fallen. And San Francisco's Chinese, reading the bulletins in their vernacular papers, and through the windows of obliging publishing houses, is mostly, it must be remembered, made up of Cantonese. For this reason Grant Street felt it was a tremendously serious thing indeed when payment was stopped on nearly $1,000,000 by the officials of the Chinese Six Companies—headquarters of widespread Chinese-American activity.

Officially, the amount upon which payment in China was stopped was announced as $700,000, but it is learned on best authority that all-told, the amount is closer to $1,000,000. This money represents contributions from Chinese, and friends of China in the United States, toward the defense of Canton and for Chinese relief agencies.

San Francisco's Chinatown, housing more than 20,000, has seethed during the recent dramatic events in Asia.

Crowds seek the newspaper offices and remain late at night and come again early in the morning to read the latest news from special correspondents in China. Chinatown, usually so gay and colorful, has taken on a somberness hard to describe. The lights burn brightly at night. The shops are open and tourists flow up and down the streets "ohing" and "aaahing" at the beautiful and quaint window displays as usual—but behind the partitions serious-faced oldsters and youngsters sit discussing the present and future of their China.

None will admit China is lost . . . only the underdog for the moment. The announcement by the Six Companies spokesman, that conflicting reports from China caused them to stop payment on the money that has been pouring through here, has "but dampened our spirit for the time . . . but we will return to claim our own and build a new China."

In the meantime Chinatown merchants wonder if and when they will get their merchandise from the Orient as ordered. Families wonder about their relatives in Canton, Hankow, and elsewhere. Chinatown is visibly changed these days. Who says the Chinese are "inscrutible?"

China to Resist 'Bloc' Plan

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 4 (AP)—Japan's announced intention of bringing China into an economic and political bloc for the domination of East Asia brought sharp retorts today from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government that China would continue resistance until Japan abandon's its policy of "aggression and encroachment."

Members of the People's Political Council, now in session in China's newest provisional Capital, said there was no hope of respectable compromise with Japan at present.

Too, they declared change in the Government's personnel, suggested yesterday by the official statement in Tokyo of Japanese aims as necessary before Japan would treat with China for peace, could mean only the ousting of General Chiang and substitution of a leader more amenable to the Japanese.

This, Chinese leaders said, could not be considered, adding that "Chiang Kai-shek is the Government."

A Chinese spokesman said the Tokyo statement declaring a "new order" would be created in the Far East was an attempt to "hoodwink the western countries into the belief that Japan is fighting to protect the world from Communism."

"For fifteen months the world has witnessed how the Japanese have tried to create a new order—killing and bombing civilians," he said.

The spokesman asserted China was not averse to co-operating with Japan on an equal footing "but Tokyo's offer in reality means the surrender of the sacred right to a free independent existence."

Duce Warns Against 'Dreamers'

ROME, Nov. 4 (AP)—Premier Mussolini warned the country today against men who "are dreaming of speculative and impossible revenge."

"For this reason," he told a crowd massed before the Palazzo Venezia for ceremonies marking the twentieth anniversary of the Italian World War victory over Austria. "There is still need of sleeping with our heads on our packs as we did in the trenches."

Signor Mussolini evidently was referring to factions abroad whom he regards as being opposed to policies of general European appeasement on the basis of the Four-Power Munich Accord, which sliced up Czechoslovakia.

"In the European political sky," the Premier continued, "the blue area tends to spread. Responsible men are working to this end, but it would be imprudent and not the Fascist way to abandon ourselves to exaggerated and premature optimism.

"There are men who, feeling themselves beaten by the rectilinear, truly peaceful, European and human policy of the (Rome-Berlin) axis, are dreaming with their eyes wide open of speculative and impossible revenge."

A hundred thousand veterans arrived in Rome for the celebration. Thousands more of civilians poured into the city to see Mussolini review the troops. Two thousand tents were erected on the outskirts of Rome to accommodate the veterans.

Italy Marks Armistice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 4—The markedly militaristic and nationalistic character of today's armistice celebration seemed to gain particular impetus and inspiration from other dates imporantt in contemporary Italian history that have been celebrated during the previous 10 days in conjunction with it. Ceremonies on Oct. 28 recalled the day, 16 years ago, when the Duce's Black Shirt Militia marched on Rome in the successful Fascist Revolution. On Nov. 2, ceremonies throughout Italy commemorated the decisive Italian World War victory over the Austrian forces on the plains of the Veneto. Only 20 years after, it was interesting to remember that a division of Czechoslovakian soldiers fought with the Italian troops in that battle.

On their arrival in Rome preparatory to the Armistice celebration, every Italian veteran was given a package. It contained a history of Italy's role in the World War compiled by the Ministry of War, a guide book to Rome, a packet of picture postcards of Signor Mussolini, and a brass medal.

Arms Cost in Britain Deplored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—It is questionable how long Britain can continue to rearm and at the same time maintain and improve its social services, according to Mr. Peter F. Bennett, President of the Federation of British Industries.

Speaking here recently, he pointed out that "the essential work of rearming will have a grave effect on our financial structure unless we are very careful.

"We must ask ourselves where the money is coming from, because our safe line of defense, which the world is more frightened of than our arms, is our financial stability."

With the prospect of a trade balance more adverse than in 1931, and with municipal expenditure increased by £1,000,000,000 since 1920, there was "literally not the money to do the lot and rearm."

Britain, he pointed out, had to import food, raw materials, and certain specialties, but ought to find a way to restrict imports of luxury and semi-luxury goods. Britain was the finest market in the world, and more use should be made of its enormous buying capacity "to help us to sell more of our goods abroad."

The Government would find foreign countries easier to deal with if they went into conferences armed with powers to impose suitable tariffs in favor of countries prepared to reciprocate and against those which would give nothing in return.

New Deal Solicits G. O. P. Progressives

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—The "Progressive element in the Republican Party" had an invitation from Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper Nov. 3 to vote Democratic in next Tuesday's election.

The Secretary said at a political meeting here the G. O. P. itself "is out of step with the times," defending "outmoded theories" and "looking in vain for the return of days gone forever."

"There is, however, a progressive element in the Republican Party which takes a more enlightened view," the Secretary went on. "We invite them to continue to vote with the Democrats as they did in 1932 and 1936."

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American Goods Rushed

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (AP)—American buyers are rushing to get goods out of Sudetenland before that former Czechoslovak territory is placed under the higher tariffs which the United States levies on German-made goods.

They want to act before the favorable trade terms enjoyed by Europe's oldest industrial region as a part of Czechoslovakia come to an end.

National Socialist economic experts say they expect the United States to be lenient about this. They do not expect a change until after the Christmas demands of America's big department stores are filled.

[In Washington officials said higher tariffs would not apply to Sudetenland until the final boundaries between the expanded Germany and Czechoslovakia are drawn, possibly in two or three months.]

Some Sudeten industries worked almost entirely for the American market.

A low-valued Czechoslovak crown and lower American tariffs favored Sudetens as long as they were part of Czechoslovakia.

But as soon as the United States Government classifies Sudetenland as a part of Germany the advantages will stop. Sudeten goods then will come under the so-called penalty tariffs in effect against Germany, a higher valued mark and the boycott of German goods.

Germany thus will be faced with the problem of absorbing Sudeten products, finding new markets or seeing the rich industries shut down.

Hungarians Acclaim Duce; Find Hitler Blocking Path

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Nov. 4—Although the new Czech border as drawn by the arbitration court at Vienna almost completely satisfied Budapest's ethnological claims, nevertheless most Hungarians are dissatisfied with the policy taken by the Germans. For patriotic circles are convinced that in their efforts for further northward expansion they will be met by a powerful Third Reich rather than by a weak Czechoslovakia.

Although it was Germany which enabled Hungarians to recover 4,875 square miles of territory and 860,000 new inhabitants, one rarely hears any popular expression of gratitude to the Reich.

The crowds which gather before the German Legation shout "Heil Duce" and vociferously demand Bratislava and Natra back. They call for a common frontier with Poland, but do not shout "Heil Hitler," and strange to say even after the extraordinary gift of territory that came free of cost there is more popular resentment against Germany than before the Vienna decision.

Germans Kept in Slovakia

Hungarian school children are told that Premier Mussolini gave them back the lost territory. Hungarians are impressed by the fact that the new boundary is drawn so as to leave practically all German groups on the north side of the line. Reichsführer Hitler plainly prefers to have his Germans in Slovakia rather than in Hungary which is believed to mean that he will not let Hungary seize what is left of Slovakia and Ruthenia.

It is noted also that the National Socialist Storm Troopers and secret police are working in close co-operation with military guards of the dominant Slovak Party, and that the Germans appear to have brought Bratislava unreservedly under their protection.

"So Far But No Farther"

All this leads many Hungarians to feel that Germany is determined to stand guard of the new frontiers and that it is really telling Hungarians, "So far but no further." If the Hungarians try to expand northward they will meet at many points German minority groups behind which Herr Hitler seems to stand.

Slovakia, it is thought, will have a dual government consisting of a visible and invisible part, of which the invisible part will be Herr Hitler. Probably the Slovaks are not especially elated to have German Nationalists protect them from Hungarian Nationalists.

In any case it now appears that when Hungarians cry "everything back" as they constantly do, they are crying against Germany as well as Slovakia. It is believed that the Continent's mightiest power has placed itself across the path of Hungary's "millennial ideals."

And thus, strangely, after Hungary's greatest political victory in two decades one hears criticism of Germany and not approval.

Budapest to Name Square for Hitler

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Nov. 4

Premier Bela Imredy has announced a Budapest square would be renamed "Adolf Hitler Place" in recognition of Germany's support during the Hungarian-Czechoslovak territorial dispute.

Budapest already has a "Mussolini Square," named in honor of the Italian Premier whose representative joined Herr Hitler's in arbitrating the differences between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Alien Wheat Barred In French Colonies

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Ministry of Colonies issued a decree on Nov. 3 forbidding the importation of foreign wheat into French Colonies.

A report accompanying the decree in the official journal said this measure would provide a market for about 1,000,000 quintals (around 3,670,000 bushels) of French wheat a year.

The proportions of previous imports from the United States and other nations were not disclosed immediately.

The measure was described as "temporary."

U. S. Reaffirms Nine-Power Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

sels Conference made by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American delegation, to Mr. Hull on his return from Brussels bearing the date of Dec. 16, 1937. They have been kept secret until late yesterday, when the State Department, without any advance warning, made them public for publication in morning papers of today.

In them Mr. Davis emphasized Japan's apparent determination to seek an adjustment with China by itself, rejecting all ideas of consultation with other powers, and therefore denying an obligation under the Nine-Power Pact to consult over the disposition of China. Mr. Davis also took the position that the Brussels conference was merely in adjournment. This position suggests by its publication now the possibility that American diplomacy might attempt to reconvene the conference.

Mr. Davis summarized his report with the following list of what he termed the outstanding achievements of the Brussels Conference:

1. Exchange of views among nineteen Governments, enabling the delegates of each—and through them their governments—to obtain knowledge of the attitude and position of the others.
2. Demonstration of the unwillingness of Japan to resort to methods of conciliation.
3. Clarification of the fact that the Japanese continue to insist that the issues between Japan and China are exclusive to those two countries whereas the Conference Powers, with the exception of Italy, deny this and affirm that the situation is of concern to all of them and in fact to all members of the family of nations.
4. Express reaffirmation by the Conference Powers, with the exception of Italy, of the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty.
5. Express serving of notice that the settlement ultimately arrived at must be consistent with the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty and satisfactory to the Conference Powers.
6. Express serving of notice that the Conference Powers will continue to concern themselves with the situation and that the conference is not ended but is in recess and is subject to reconvocation.

Holds Pact Basic Law

The net effect of publication of the report is to associate all of the Brussels Powers except Italy with the American thesis that the Nine Power Pact is still the basic law governing the disposition of China. The Nine-Power Pact was signed originaly by Japan, China, the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal.

Other nations which attended the Brussels Conference were Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, Australia, India, Mexico, Bolivia. They, by inference, are also now associated publicly with the Davis view that the Brussels Conference notified Japan that "the settlement ultimately arrived at must be consistent with the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty."

The Brussels reports were in the form of a printed pamphlet. All of its 40-odd documentary items had been published previously by the Conference or by participating Governments with the exception of the final conclusions transmitted by Mr. Davis to Secretary Hull.

Mr. Hull's comment this morning, couched in more general terms than the Davis report, constituted a diplomatic recognition of the Konoye statement and the counter assertion of the broad basis of America's new vigorous Far Eastern attitude based on the inviolability of the Far Eastern treaty structure. The comment was issued in the following form by the State Department:

"In response to requests by the press for comments on the statement by the Japanese Government in regard to the situation in the Far East, the Secretary of State said that he felt it very important to view the situation in accurate and comprehensive perspective. The attitude of the United States and the position of the American Government in relations both with China and with Japan, as with other countries, are, he said, governed and guided by the generally accepted principles of international law, by the provisions of treatiet to which the United States and numerous countries—among them China and Japan—are parties, and by principles of fair dealing and fair play between and among nations. This country's position with regard to the situation in the Far East has, he said, repeatedly been declared, and this position remains unchanged."

Policeman Arrests Self For Traffic Violations

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Traffic Court Magistrate John Rutherford, handed a charge slip by a policeman, called out the name:

"Ernest O. Dunnigan."

"That's me," said the officer.

"You?" asked the Magistrate. "Where's the complaining witness?"

"That's me, too," said Officer Dunnigan, explaining he smacked into the rear of an automobile when it stopped suddenly in front of him.

"Well," said the Magistrate, "I think the accident was unavoidable and I'll dismiss the reckless driving charge."

Old English Abbey Emerges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Although it has long been known that the Abbey at Waltham, about 12 miles from London on the Hertfordshire and Essex border, had been an important one dating back to the days of King Harold, the full realization of the origihal size has only recently been discovered.

The first church on the site was built in 1030 A. D. by a nobleman named Tovi, who was standard-bearer to King Canute. This gave place in 1060 to a much larger building erected by Harold, the last of the English Kings before the Norman Conquest at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. It is believed that it is the nave of this church which exists today as the Abbey and Parish Church of Waltham Holy Cross.

About a century later in 1177 Henry II changed the status of Waltham Collegiate Church to that of an Augustinian Priory. Repairs and extensions were made with all the buildings necessary to house an Abbot, Prior and Monks. What has not been known, however, is that the extension made the building into one some 400 feet in length, this too not taking into account any chapels which may yet be discovered at the east end.

A curious architectural feature laid bare by the excavations is that there were two large central towers, both with transepts, and separated by a nave about 160 feet long. After the passing of Thomas à Becket, Henry II made a vow of penance to found some religious houses, one of them being at Waltham. But except for details which are extant giving the cost of materials used in the building, no plan has been found to show what a splendid edifice it must have been.

It is strange to read of the cost of building in those days, the total expenditure for the great Abbey spread over about seven years being something over £1,400. This included the cost of bringing the lead for the roof from Derbyshire, 265 cartloads of it, by road and water, and timber from the Gloucestershire forests.

Why the Essex forests close by should not have been selected to supply it must remain a mystery. Such a building in these days might run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. But the wage of a laborer in those days was only a penny a day, and pennies bought much more than they do now.

Swiss Oppose Nazis

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 4 (AP)—President Baumann today called an extraordinary meeting of Swiss police chiefs to consider measures for stamping out increasing Nazi activity in Switzerland. The President, who also is Minister of Justice and Police, asked the heads of departments of several Cantons to meet him at Bern.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Christianity in England: Ethelbert, King of Kent, Received Band of Missionaries and Allowed Them to Carry On Their Work

Twenty-ninth of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have already learned of the going to Britain of Augustine, wise and pious missionary, under the direction and patronage of the Great Gregory. It was early in 597 that Augustine and his band of devout brothers arrived in England. The journey northward had been a perilous one. Law and order in the south had made but slight inroads upon the customs and purposes of the semi-Christian Franks, through whose territory the journey was made. But Gregory's letters to certain prominent bishops and rulers in Gaul, enlisting their support, brought aid which Augustine found indispensable to his progress and safety.

The arrival of the band in England did not end their difficulties. The language of the people was wholly unfamiliar and they were in general quite uncivilized, in fact, semi-barbaric, as the term was then used. But Ethelbert, King of Kent, having married a Christian wife, was ready to receive them. It is related, however, that the King, still seriously in doubt as to the character of this new religion, refused to receive the band of missionaries except in the open. He was fearful that under a roof a spell might be cast over him.

The scene of the meeting, as often described, must have been exceedingly picturesque. To the King and Queen, surrounded by their nobles, came the solemn procession of monks, headed by the stately Augustine, bearing a silver cross and a picture of the Founder of Christianity.

The meeting was a happy one, but Ethelbert was loath to make any definite promises, except to permit them to remain and carry on their missionary work. Accordingly, they settled in Canterbury near the site of the present Cathedral. And in the little church of St. Martin's, which dates from the Roman occupation, their services were held.

Converts Grew Apace

That Queen Bertha attended worship there gave a prestige to their efforts which was most valuable in extending the doctrines of Christianity. So devoted was this little band of apostles to the Christian ideals, that the teachings of the Master, as presented, attracted general attention and the number of converts grew apace.

Presently the King himself, deeply impressed by what he saw daily of the humility and earnestness of these devout men, was converted and baptized. This event, of course, gave a great impetus to the work of spreading the Gospel. So successful was Augustine in the planting of Christianity in this section of England that in 601 he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. Upon his return from Arles, where he had gone for confirmation of this high office, he laid the foundation for Canterbury Cathedral, which remains to this day as the seat of the Primate of England.

It was but natural that Pope Gregory, he of truly catholic spirit, should have continued a lively interest in a movement, set afoot by himself, which had borne such precious fruit. Besides keeping in close relationship with Augustine, he sent many needful accessories to the work of dispensing the Gospel—books, vestments, sacred vessels, and divers ornaments in keeping with the character of the mission. Freely he gave sound advice to the inquiring Archbishop, sometimes, it seems, even settling knotty problems, problems that were very much in evidence between Christians of the East and West of Britain.

Series in Book Form

In response to many inquiries, Dr. Gilmore announces that, following its publication in The Christian Science Monitor, this series will be issued in book form.

One of the questions thus raised pertained to the attitude to be assumed toward the heathen temples and the idols therein, when Christianity superseded the former types of worship. In no instance, perhaps, did Gregory show greater wisdom than in his answer to this question.

Temples Kept; Idols Destroyed

And it may be said that the wise counsel uttered at that date has to this day guided many a missionary bent upon establishing the Cross of Christ in non-Christian territory. "The temples of the idols ought not to be destroyed," he said, "but let the idols that are in them be destroyed; . . . let altars be erected . . . that the nation, seeing that their temples are not destroyed, may remove error from their hearts, and, knowing and adoring the true God, may they more familiarly resort to the places to which they have been accustomed." None who understands the deep-seated sentiment which religion and worship implant in the hearts of men can deny the keen insight and broad vision of this consecrated man. (The Story of Christendom, p. 78ff, C. Duncan-Jones.)

When the Angles and Saxons, who in turn had invaded England, encountered the churchmen from the Celtic mission of Ireland, the latter had fled westward into Wales. As Augustine's desire to evangelize England led him to seek every means to forward his high purpose, accordingly, he sought out these bishops of the Celtic Church. His efforts, well conceived though they were, did not immediately bear fruit.

It seems that in order to take these rather rough and rugged churchmen into his fold, it was necessary—or at least he so deemed it—for them to abandon certain customs and forms which had become a part of their ritual. He felt they should conform to the usages of the Roman Church.

Groups Finally Recognized

One of these differences related to the date of the celebration of Easter. Their date was not in conformity with that of the Church. But these hard-headed Celts probably resented domination from an outsider, however highly approved by the Church. So the first conference accomplished little. It is related that prior to the second conference, the Celtic bishops sought advice from a lone monk, noted for his wise counsel, as to the wisdom of their placing themselves under the control of the Roman Church.

The soundness of the reply is open to challenge. It was as follows: If, on their approach, Augustine should rise to greet them, thus manifesting humility, they should accept his leadership. If, on the contrary, he should remain seated, they would find in this a reason to decline a union with his group. Probably from thoughtlessness rather than disrespect, Augustine remained seated as the Celts approached, and the possibility of union was defeated. Thus temporarily unity was balked. It took more than half a century to heal the breach thus created, but finally a common ground of agreement was reached and the two groups, working for a common cause, became reconciled.

Gregory has often been commended for selecting for so great a mission the man, Augustine. While not impeccable, it must be admitted that in his seven years' service in England his accomplishments were nothing short of extraordinary. While the influence of the church had not extended completely over England, yet it was firmly established. The foundation had been well laid, as was proved in later times when it withstood the turbulence and strife of excessive religious zeal, which bordered on fanaticism.

Gregory Famed as Administrator

Gregory the Great is accounted as one of the ablest churchmen of the Middle Ages. In his influence he is classed with Jerome, Ambrose, and Augustine of Hippo, doctors of the Latin Church. As an administrator he was one of the greatest of the Popes, and his breadth of vision, devotion, and mental scope enabled him to establish many permanent improvements in church polity and doctrine. Gregory was born in Rome in 540 of a Christian family of senatorial rank. At the age of 33 he was made Governor of Rome by the Emperor Justinian, but finding civic life unattractive, he soon turned to the study and development of monastic life to which he devoted much of his fortune. In pursuance of his desire he joined the monastery of St. Andrew, housed in his former home on the Caelian Hill.

Gregory, however, found the life of a monk too quiet for his temperament, and he accepted appointment by Pope Pelagius II as Papal Delegate to the Court at Constantinople. After a half dozen years in the eastern city, he returned to Rome, becoming Abbot of St. Andrew. In 590 he was appointed Pope, the first monk to be elevated to the highest church office. He was elected by acclamation, and, it is said, against his desire. In this capacity he served until his death in 604.

Gregory's term as Pope was propitious. The papacy had fallen far from its previous position of authority. Through his great enterprise and wisdom he was able to restore its standing and added to its strength in relation to the State. He even defended the Eternal City against persistent attacks from the Lombards, thereby accomplishing much toward maintaining the integrity of the Empire. The weakness of the Emperor made such a course not alone logical but necessary. A strong man was needed to stem the tide of encroachment, and Gregory proved himself to be the man.

Demanded Clerical Reforms

In his military enterprises, Gregory made clear that if the Emperor would not defend the Pope, the Pope must defend himself. This tended to separate Church and State, for he contended that while the Emperor was God's vicar in things temporal, the Pope was His representative in things spiritual. He undertook reforms in the monastic life of the times, and demanded a purer mode of life for the clergy. His writings were voluminous and did much to clarify the ritual of the Church and its doctrine as well. He carried high the banner of Christianity as he understood it, and the cause gained much in strength and importance under his guiding hand.

Gregory accepted literally the injunction of Jesus upon Peter as to the founding of his Church, and believed it was his high duty to administer the affairs of the Church as Peter's successor. This brought him into controversy with John, Patriarch of Constantinople, who had issued various proclamations as the "universal bishop."

The theology of Gregory was that of Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, but with elaboration in important particulars. He insisted that man born materially is rescued from his sinful origin by the baptism of Christ. In "Moralia" he declares, "The good that we do is both of God and of ourselves; of God by prevenient grace, our own by good will following." He placed especial emphasis upon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which he regarded as "a repetition of the sacrifice of Christ, available for the living and the dead" (Walker, p. 193). Sins committed after baptism were to be remitted only through penance. For those who do not secure forgiveness through this rite, in the fires of purgatory they may gain purification. Thus did Gregory define the doctrine which became the ritual of the Church.

'Goodness, What a Big World!'

Mrs. F. M. Corley — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kitten Up a Tree

Picture entered by Mrs. F. M. Corley of Kilsyth, W. Va., in the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette Amateur Snapshot Contest was awarded the $100 class prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society, Washington.

Need of Tax Reform to Benefit All Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—While taxation is frequently discussed as a class problem, from the basis of its effect on certain economic or social levels of society, experts in this field hold that reforms are needed for the benefit of all classes. Furthermore, it was pointed out by speakers at the recent annual National Tax Conference here, excessive taxation is only one phase of the problem. There are, they insisted, fundamental errors in the allocation and apportionment of levies.

Chief among the arguments on the philosophy of taxation was the question of whether or not Government should use tax laws to go beyond the realm of gaining revenue and bring pressure to bear on favored economic groups to the detriment of others.

Citing a specific example, R. R. Williams, President of the S. S. Kresge Company and one of the principal speakers at the Association's annual banquet, pointed to the chain-store taxes levied by a number of states and indicated that they were not designed to raise revenue but to hamper or eliminate a particular channel of distribution. Mr. Williams also touched on one of the other chief evils of our system in emphasizing the huge amount of hidden taxes now being collected by the Government at the expense of all the people including those lower wage groups least able to pay.

"Competent studies have shown," he said, "that fully 63 per cent of all taxes are hidden from the consumer but are included in the price he pays for a commodity. The price of a gallon of gasoline includes 116 such taxes and these represent 30 per cent of the cost to the consumer. Hidden taxes are estimated to total $22,000,000 daily. This reduces purchasing power by 12 per cent.

"Direct taxes today exceed all dividends paid stockholders in American business concerns and represent nearly one-half the sum allocated to wages and salaries. The Federal Government, 48 states and 175,000 local governments are spending $18,000,000,000 a year, or about $560 for every family in the country. They are collecting approximately $12,000,000,000 a year, or $400 for each family. Thus our rate of indebtedness is accumulating at the rate of about $160 annually for each family.

"This cannot long continue. In a business enterprise, an unbalanced budget is unsound and dangerous. In government, it is inexcusable.

"Relief expenditures are discouraging and are preventing the extension of industry. We are witnessing the rise of large-scale political racketeering in the spread of taxation to create special privileges for special groups."

He closed his talk with a specific demand for the appointment of a commission of experts representing the Government and the taxpayers to survey the whole structure with a view to revision. He also advocated balancing the budget and putting the Government on a business-like "pay-as-you-go" plan.

Predicting a radical change in our tax structure that would shift the burden from the few to the masses and make relatively minor the levies on real estate, H. F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation in Massachusetts, referred to our system as primitive and said that the complete break from today's methods may come gradually but none the less surely. Mr. Long's talk, made in Dearborn Inn, in the heart of activity of one of the world's heaviest tax payers, the Ford Motor Company, emphasized heavily the antique and stagnant nature of our tax methods in the face of the rapid development of the country in every other way.

Speaking against the theory of taxation for revenue only was Frank E. Seidman of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who declared that "consciously or not that philosophy has long been abandoned."

He added: "Ever since the adoption of the protective tariff over a century ago and passage of the progressive income tax in 1913, social factors have played important parts in governmental taxing plans.

"Recent years unquestionably witnessed an acceleration of this trend and there is every indication that the years ahead will see more of it. May those who consider this trend undesirable take solace in the fact that it may be the lesser of two evils."

Mr. Seidman indicated that if social taxes will aid in perpetuating our profit system and preserving our liberties they might not be found in the long run to be too prohibitive to pay.

Alfred E. Stone of the Federal Reserve Board, Jackson, Mississippi, was named President; Charles W. Gerstenberg, New York City, Vice-President; W. D. Query, chairman of the South Carolina Tax Commission, Secretary, and Robert J. Eby, New York, Treasurer. Raymond H. Berry, Detroit tax attorney, was elected to the Executive Committee.

Pan-American Good Will Sped By Women of Latin Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Art, music and literature were recommended as the best mediums for promoting understanding between countries at the first International Women's Convention, held in Mexico City. The convention was organized by the Spanish American Women's Union and was attended by 150 representatives of the Union and of the Pan American Round Table, which was co-operating. The meetings were presided over by Senora Angelina Elizondo de Garcia Naranjo, President of the Union.

Resolutions were adopted for the furtherance of inter-American understanding, one of the foremost proposing an art gallery in every big city of the continent for exhibits of paintings by native artists and for exchange exhibits. Diego Rivera, the Mexican artist, urged that selection of paintings be made on the broadest possible base, both as to form and content, in order to provide liberty of expansion.

Convocation of a Continental Convention of American Music at Havana in 1940 was also planned. Señor José Rolon, Director of the National Conservatory of Music of Mexico, urged that the Convention be held here, and suggested that exhibitions of native dances should be given at the same time. Extension of music teaching in public schools and distribution of the compositions of Spanish American composers through the radio was advocated.

Increased teaching of Spanish, English and Portuguese was recommended; in order to break down the language barriers separating American nations, and it was also advocated that there should be a more extended exchange of professors and students in universities, and of books, pamphlets and paintings which interpret national problems and characteristics. Establishment in universities of the continent of a chair of Spanish-American international law was urged by the women.

Preparation of the biographies of Spanish-American women who have contributed to making history in their country, or to the advancement of the growing feminist movement was advocated. Such a compilation would provide a valuable historical document, since the emancipation of women and their assuming an active part in political affairs is a recent development in Spanish America.

That the convention of the Spanish American Women's Union should "set an example for the women's movement of the entire continent," was held by Señor Abelardo Rocas, Brazilian Ambassador to Mexico, who addressed the convention. He praised the Union, which was organized in 1935, for the breadth of its program and urged it to expand its work on the basis of Pan-Americanism. Señora de Rocas also spoke to the convention, emphasizing the many ways women may work to improve civilization.

Gen. Eduardo Hay, Minister of Foreign Affairs, rejoiced that "the archaic concept that woman should be confined to her home has disappeared," and urged the members to work for peace. He said that means were offered through such a program as has been advanced by President Cárdenas for the suppression of bombardment of open cities and of chemical warfare.

Ambassador Josephus Daniels forecast the need for such a campaign for peace, pointing out that recent European events might lead to an eventual need for defense in the Americas. Many speakers urged that all women's organizations unite in order to broaden the scope of their activities and programs.

The convention was attended by a delegation from the United States headed by Mrs. John C. Griswold of San Antonio, Texas, as Director General of the Pan-American Round Table. Mrs. Griswold organized the Round Table 22 years ago, and it has since grown to include groups in Texas, New Mexico and Mexico, while new groups in Los Angeles and San Juan, Puerto Rico, are forming.

Expansion of the Union to other nations is forecast by the attendance of delegates from Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Ecuador and the United States who attended the convention. Some of them took part in the programs but others only observed the organization with the object of organizing affiliated groups in their several countries.

Three Negro Colleges Show Financial Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The financial status of three Negro colleges subsidized by the Georgia Board of Regents as reported by Zach Arnold, State Auditor, indicates the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth had receipts of $44,741, of which the Regents contributed $18,993, and expenses of $30,966, leaving a balance of $7,505.

Georgia State College, Savannah, showed receipts of $128,788, of which the Regents paid $46,317. Expenses amounted to $126,513, with a balance of $370. Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany, had receipts of $60,759, of which the Regents paid $30,728. Operating expenses were $52,101 and $9,019 was paid for improvements.

Of All Things . . . !

Railroads—Now and Then

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—A 60-year-old train resembling those at the driving of the golden spike at Promontory, Utah, in 1869, stopped here for repairs recently en route to southern Utah for use in the motion picture "Union Pacific."

Although the two old engines and 27 cars were being pulled by a modern locomotive, one of the engines developed a hotbox between Sparks, Nev., and Ogden. The speed, which had been 30 miles an hour, was cut to 15 miles.

The old train was salvaged from discarded equipment of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad of Nevada. One of the engines was the one which pulled Gen. U. S. Grant's train when he passed through the West on his round-the-world trip, said railroad men. The 27 cars included old passenger coaches, box cars, flats, blacksmith car, wooden tank car, and a wood car with fuel for the wood-burning locomotives.

Riding the Rods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENDLETON, Ore.—"Gentlemen of the road" are not the only ones who can "ride the rods" successfully.

A farmer recently drove into the city and, upon stopping his automobile on Maine Street, heard some strange noises emanating from beneath the vehicle. Investigation brought out one of the farmer's hens had literally ridden the rods into town.

The return trip to the farm was made in comfort by both farmer and hen; the latter rode contentedly in the back seat.

A Bear Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Chicagoff Island has 950 big brown bears. The United States forestry officials have been over to the island on a "bear count." And they saw enough of these bears and enough more additional tracks to account for this number.

How many more there were in hiding, or roaming around through Alaska's tangled wilderness and over rugged mountains, no one knows. And since Mr. Brownie did not parade before the Forestry officials in order to get his nose counted, these officials feel that such an estimate made from just those seen or leaving tracks is indeed a very conservative figure.

Modern Prospecting

LOVELOCK, Nev. (AP)—A will o' the wisp prospector, who prowls over the mountains at night in seach of tungsten ore, has set old timers talking.

But when you catch up with him there's nothing very mysterious about his activity—he's just a former Stanford engineering student putting science to use in prospecting.

John Heizer carries an ultra-violet ray apparatus with him, says that tungsten ore is fluorescent and will glow when the ray falls on it. Barren rock gives no reaction.

He says the ray has been used with good results in the big Nevada-Massachusetts tungsten mine, of which his father is manager.

New Money for Old

EPHRATA, Pa (AP)—The rotted remains of a $20 gold note and $10 bank note—lost 12 years ago—have been "cashed in" by Lloyd S. Hess for face value.

The notes were in a billfold which Mr. Hess dropped in a field. In 1930 a farmer ploughed up the billfold and returned it.

Mr. Hess found that the bills had rotted and thought they would not be redeemable. Later he decided he would find out, and sent the U. S. Treasury the billfold and few shreds of the notes it contained.

The Treasury Department sent him a check for $30.

Boone Farm Is Restored As Pennsylvania Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—The Berks County farm, seven miles east of Reading, on which Daniel Boone was born more than 200 years ago was dedicated here this week by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, which has been restoring the place to virtually the same appearance it had when the noted frontiersman was a boy.

The property was purchased at a cost of $7,000, and an additional $10,000 was spent on restoration and improvements. These included reconstruction of the log cabin in its original condition; the installation of furniture made by the thrifty Boones, who were noted as wagon, rifle, and furniture manufacturers; the construction on the grounds of a replica of the cabin of the grandfather of Daniel Boone; erection of a youth hostel; establishment of a camp for Boy Scout troops; construction of a swimming pool, and creation of an arboretum in which it is planned to include every kind of tree in Pennsylvania.

A duplicate of an Indian camp, with life-size figures, is planned to depict the Indians as they appeared in their forest wigwams.

The restoration was carried on during the summer and fall by more than 500 workers under the direction of the National Youth Administration. Although the original buildings were constructed over two centuries ago, parts of them were still standing when the project began.

Whenever settlers became too numerous in an area Boone moved out, and thus it was that at the age of 35, he crossed the mountains from North Carolina into Kentucky.

He had gone into debt to assemble the equipment with which he had ventured into the great meadow that became Kentucky, and his clashes with the Indians cost him the skins with which he hoped to repay his creditors. He remained two years before he dared to face his creditors, but when he did return it was to repay each man in full. Those two years, and his exploits with the Indians in Kentucky have given his name almost legendary character.

Boone has been credited with laying the foundation for the winning of the West, since it was he who built the "Wilderness Road" through the Cumberland Gap, the road followed by many of the emigrants who took the westward trail.

Western Hemlock Has Rival For Silk Fiber in Douglas Fir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Western hemlock, long the world's leading source for the raw material for rayon, may soon have another western rival in Douglas fir.

Experimental work at the University of Washington, while not sufficiently comprehensive for any formal announcement, indicates that Douglas fir can be pulped economically and has satisfactory qualities for use as a dissolving pulp, said Dr. Henry K. Benson, Director of the Department of Chemical Engineering.

This prediction is based on the low bleachability and on the viscosity determinations of Douglas fir pulp, he explained. Douglas fir has not been used previously because no commercially satisfactory process had been perfected for using it for paper making.

In view of the fact, however, that Southern pine has been found suitable for making rayon or dissolving pulp, it is believed that Douglas fir may ultimately come into use for such purposes.

While the Pacific Northwest already is the source for most of the world's rayon pulp, utilization of Douglas fir would add greatly to the great store of raw material for the purpose, Dr. Benson said.

"The entire world is stirred up with the possibility of obtaining clothing through the chemical and textile arts," the professor said. "Originally man depended upon the skins of animals for clothing, then came wool from animals, then cotton fibers. Synthetic fibers of considerable variety now are produced that are competitive with all of those natural products.

"Staple fiber made from wood pulp is subjected to further mechanical action which results in fibers having the qualities of natural wools," Dr. Benson said. "In Germany this product is known as 'zell wolle' or cellulose wool and is used quite extensively in men's suits. It is nothing more than rayon worked over. Clothing made from cellulose wool looks fine and wears well, but lacks somewhat in porosity and ventilation. The cloth also shrinks considerably in laundering.

"In Italy, artificial wool is made from casein and our own Bureau of Chemistry in Washington, has successfully obtained an artificial wool from casein and also from soy beans. This wool has excellent physical properties but requires special chemicals for dry cleaning and considerable care in washing."

More recently, the professor said, several large chemical companies have succeeded in perfecting textiles from substances which themselves have been synthetically prepared. One such product still goes under the name of Fiber 66, but it is said to have several properties which make it superior to natural silk.

"This fiber comes from adipic acid, which in turn is a synthetic chemical made from coal tar benzene," Dr. Benson said.

Teachers to Follow Classes in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Board of Education is trying out an experiment with some 300 grammar school pupils by retaining the same teacher for a class for more than one year. The theory is that a previous knowledge of the class allows a teacher to go immediately ahead with the school work without spending time in learning the characters and backgrounds of pupils. It also enables the pupil to avoid the necessity of making a new adjustment to a different method of teaching, and gives him a greater feeling of security.

M. E. Coleman, Elementary Superintendent, commented, "How many teachers have wished near the close of a term that they had known at the beginning of the year what it took months to find out about certain pupils! They could have done much better work."

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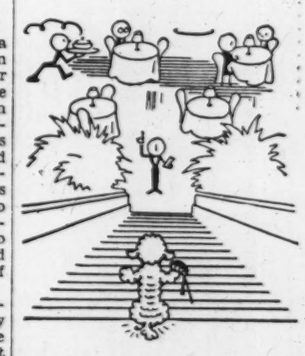

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Papermaking and Printing Shown at London Book Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—Working exhibits showing papermaking by hand and various processes of color printing are among the attractions of the National Book Fair which was opened by Mrs. Neville Chamberlain at Earl's Court today. Most of the leading publishing organizations, including The Christian Science Publishing Society, have attractive stands in the Fair. This is the Fair's sixth year. It is run by the Sunday Times, with the co-operation of the National Book Council.

The background to the publisher's displays is provided by literary competitions, an orchestra, working models, and lectures by distinguished persons. More than a hundred stands are gay with books, bright in their colored wrappers, representing the best productions of 1938. The public which thronged the Exhibition, however, had no difficulty in finding its way about, for the books are arranged under headings, such as religion, poetry, and general literature, history and biography, music and ballet, entertainment, art and architecture, family life, sports and pastimes, science and life, philosophy and psychology, and politics and sociology.

This is the first time in its history that The Christian Science Publishing Society has been represented at the National Book Fair.

Some beautifully printed and bound volumes by Mary Baker Eddy are among the exhibits, which include Bibles uniform in size and binding with Mrs. Eddy's works. These Bibles are loaned by the Oxford University Press.

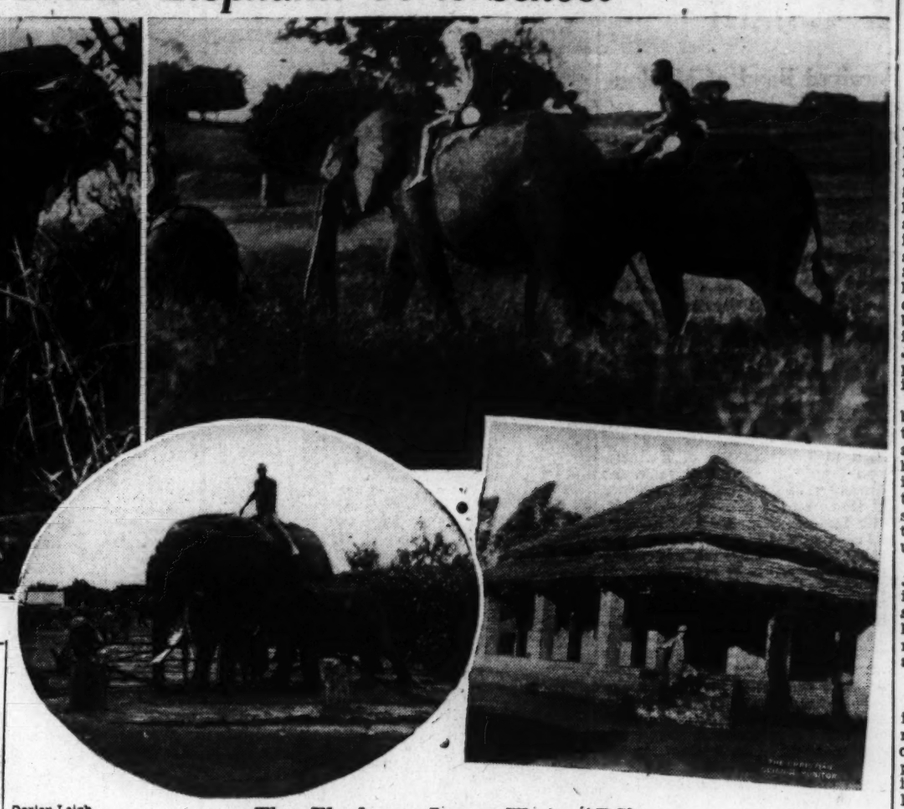
Many periodicals are also displayed. A fresh copy of The Christian Science Monitor appears daily on the counter reading desk in the Exhibit. Together with The Christian Science Monitor, there are copies of The Christian Science Journal, The Christian Science Sentinel, and the French, German, Scandinavian, and Dutch Editions of The Herald of Christian Science. Much interest is being aroused by the original drawings used in the Coronation Color Section of the Monitor.

The Fair has many special features. One of them is an Ideal Kitchen, accompanied by the latest books on cookery, diet, and other domestic subjects. A garden has been arranged as a background to publications on gardening by the British Growers Publicity Council. Well-known gardening experts like Mr. C. H. Middleton, Mrs. Cottington-Taylor, and Miss Elizabeth Craig were on hand to respond to many requests for autographing their books. "The Beauty of Britain" and "Travel and Adventure" are other subjects dealt with in special displays.

A particularly popular section amongst the juvenile members of the community is the Boys' and Girls' Bookroom, which includes 800 new and standard volumes for young persons from four to eighteen. The selection of these books has been left in the hands of Miss Kathleen Lines, who recently compiled a book list for children published under the auspices of the National Book Council. The Fair is to remain open until Nov. 21.

African Elephants Go to School

One of the Pupils



Dorien Leigh

The Elephants Learn Their 'ABC's

Above: The pupils take a field trip. Lower left: The young elephant stands beside a "schoolmaster" and soon learns that kicking and jumping are bad behavior. As soon as he learns this he is untied. Lower right: School building at the elephant farm in the Belgian Congo.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo—This rich but sparsely populated country boasts one of the most go-ahead schools in Africa. It only takes six months for each pupil to go ahead into the wide world completely equipped for a selected job.

This school is a College for Elephants, founded with the aim of teaching young elephants in Belgian Congo how to become useful and docile members of society.

Most of the schoolmasters at the college are also elephants. And, to employ a much mishandled phrase quite truly, it is all done by kindness.

After one set of pupils has graduated, the college sets out to round up some new students, and a party of officials, accompanied by a few schoolmaster elephants, fares into the nearby scrubland where illiterate elephants abound. There they persuade a new class to come to school.

In school the young elephants, usually between 12 and 16 years of age, are taught to stand still, to learn that men are their friends, to fetch and carry, to obey orders, and not to play truant. Then they go out on expeditions with schoolmaster elephants, and before long are reckoned graduates of the Belgian Congo Training Center. Which, for elephants, is a very high recommendation indeed.

Hague Scorns Fraud Charges In New Jersey as 'Senseless'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 4—"Senseless" was Mayor Frank Hague's reply today to the announcement by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas that his body had "preliminary" evidence of wholesale fraudulent registration of voters in the Hague private political preserve of Hudson County. Senator Sheppard declared that if the "preliminary evidence" in the possession of his committee was "substantiated by further evidence" obtained by its investigators, the victor in the New Jersey senatorial election on Nov. 8 probably would be called to face an investigation by the Upper House.

"For a statement of this kind to be issued without first ascertaining the true facts is, in my estimation, an outrage," Mayor Hague said. "If he (Senator Sheppard) had made inquiries, he would have learned that there is an election bureau in Hudson County cloaked with the authority to investigate every name upon the registration books.

"At the head of the bureau is John Ferguson, who is the most independent man in politics in Hudson County—a man whom everyone knows is absolutely honest and will not tolerate any dishonesty from any one under him.

Says Fraud Impossible

"Mr. Ferguson's bureau not only investigates the registry and removes fraudulent registrations, but on election day he has every polling place covered by his agents, so that it would be impossible for a fraudulent vote to be cast."

The Mayor said Mr. Ferguson prepared a "black-list" of persons ineligible to vote before each election, and that names on this list were offered to the Court with an application to remove the persons so named from the registry list.

"Every agent of Mr. Ferguson's bureau is in possession of this 'black list' on election day, going from election district to election district," Mr. Hague added.

Reports of voting irregularities in Hudson County are old stories that have never been proved, and the announcement by Senator Sheppard was regarded by many political observers as merely a teapot tempest.

The Sheppard announcement was, non the less, promptly taken up by John D. Osborne, campaign manager for W. Warren Barbour, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, running against William H. J. Ely, New Deal aspirant, Mr. Osborne charging that the Hague machine intended to cast more than 50,000 fraudulent votes next Tuesday. He gave what he declared was a detailed account of how the registration lists were "padded."

How It Is Said to Be Done

"The practice is for the Office of Commissioner of Records to send the lists to the district election boards eight days before election," he continued. "These local boards have until midnight of the Wednesday preceding the election to mail out the sample ballots, after which they must return the lists immediately to the office of the Commissioner of Registration. These lists are all back in the office on the Thursday before election.

"Between Thursday and the Monday preceding the election, it is the custom for someone to insert in these loose-leaf registration books thousands of fraudulent names. This is done by the simple device of inserting extra registration sheets containing the names of illegal and non-existent voters.

"On the Monday before election, these books are again returned to the local boards for use on election day. Thus the books in the hands of the district boards on election day contain thousands of fraudulent names.

"By means of an elaborate and well-organized system, floaters, repeaters and gangsters vote the names of these non-existent voters on election day. The day after the election these registry books are returned to the office of the Commissioner of Registration. After their return the fraudulent sheets inserted prior to election day are removed from the books.

"The only evidence remaining thereafter by which this fraud can be proved is the poll books. These contain the signatures of all voters who have cast ballots."

Christian Faith Is Called Need Of World Diplomacy

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4 (AP)—The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops in its annual pastoral letter yesterday said statesmanship and diplomacy—unsustained by Christian convictions—have proved "utterly inadequate" to meet conditions arising since the World War.

The Church's highest ecclesiastical body declared the "genesis of the war spirit" lies in economic distress, industrial dislocation, social unrest and their attending evils and imposed sufferings.

Striking at what it termed "the designed attack upon established democracies," the Bishops asserted "the zeal of those who advocate a totalitarian state must be excelled by the zeal of those who with high consecration have accepted the lordship of Jesus Christ."

Turning to the part America might play "as a pacific and moral influence," the Church group declared "isolation is both immoral and impossible," and added:

"It may be that as one of the greatest world powers, her voice may prove potent and persuasive in determining the course of world events. Certainly she holds a place of incomparable advantage and if her designs are pure and selfless she may under God be a mighty factor in promoting world peace."

Although the church group did not mention any nation by name, it deplored "the persistent persecution of helpless peoples. . . ."

War today stands before the bar of public opinion undefended, the statement said, "save by those whose malevolence and lust for power make them insensitive to suffering in its most barbarous and violent forms."

The Bishops previously named a Missionary Bishop for Cuba and Suffragan Bishop for Haiti previously.

The Very Rev. Alexander Hugh Blankingship, Dean of the Cathedral at Havana, was elected to the Cuban post, succeeding the Rt. Rev. Hiram R. Hulse.

The Rev. Spence Burton, Father Superior of the Society of St. John the Evangelist since 1924, was named Suffragan Bishop of Haiti, Dominican Republic. His home is at Cambridge, Mass.

British Women Back Parley On Peace and 'New' League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The National Council of Women of Great Britain has sent to the British Government two recommendations. One calls for an international conference to consider the outstanding problems which appear to endanger the peace of the world. The other asks for revision and reconstruction of the League of Nations in such a manner as to separate the Covenant from the Peace Treaties.

The women's demands were made when the National Council met here under the chairmanship of Lady Ruth Balfour. The Council, it was stated in a resolution, desired to place on record its profound agreement with the pronouncement made by President Roosevelt in his message to Reichsführer Hitler, Sept. 26, "that no problem is so difficult nor so pressing for solution that it cannot be justly solved by resort to reason, rather than by resort to force."

Since the Council was founded, arbitration has been its watchword, the women stated. Moreover, they are prepared to stand by their ideal although they might not—and apparently do not—find themselves in complete agreement in regard to the precise methods of arbitration employed during the recent European crisis.

Mrs. E. M. White, putting a point of view which opposed the actions of the British Premier, spoke of the profound mistrust of the present situation in Europe that is felt by many women.

"We cannot say," she declared, "that efforts were made to solve the matter by justice. There should be no suggestion that we congratulate ourselves or the Prime Minister on the present appalling situation. We have done a shocking injustice. Do not let us pretend otherwise."

Taken on the whole, however, the Council found itself able to support an agreed policy. There had, at any rate, been a real attempt, they believed, to carry "the principle of arbitration" into effect.

Lady Ruth Balfour reminded them of this in her presidential speech. Conflict had been avoided, although there had been much searching of hearts. "But may we not say," she asked, "that those who have hitherto preached force and proved that by force alone they could obtain their demands, have been shown a better way, and that their eyes have been opened to the desire of their own people for peace? May we not say that if they handled with understanding as well as with firmness, they may be released from their complex of encirclement?"

Curb on Vote Coercion Is Aim Set by Roosevelt

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today he would discuss in his campaign speech tonight all New Deal legislation passed in the last five years.

He said it would cover the Wagner Labor Relations and Social Security Acts, care of crippled and destitute children and other laws.

Asked if he was ready to discuss possible revision of the Wagner Act in the light of the expressed opposition to revision by the Labor Relations Board, the President said every law needs improvement and always will.

Curbs on Coercion

In response to other questions, he said while the Federal Administration could not be held responsible for coercion of WPA workers by either Democratic or Republican local politicians, it was making every effort to keep such coercion to a minimum.

All possible steps, he added, were being taken to keep local politicians and others from being mixed up in WPA.

Responding to questions about published reports of coercion of relief workers, the President said he had only read in the newspapers that both sides were attempting to influence votes in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Roosevelt criticized as a deliberate misrepresentation a newspaper editorial dealing with his reply to a press conference query last week relating to a poll of 5,000 voters in Connecticut.

The President recalled that at that press interview, a questioner sought his comment on reports that a poll by the Republican State Committee of Connecticut showed 85 per cent of the 5,000 persons polled answered "no" as to whether they believed they were better off than two years ago.

He added his comment was:

"So what, considering the source."

Then, holding up the newspaper editorial, he said it omitted the fact that the poll was conducted by the Republican Committee and also his words "considering the source."

He said this ought to be a lesson on why the people lose confidence in newspapers. He added he welcomed opposition and varying opinions in editorials, but as a matter of simple honesty they should be based at least in part on fact.

He said the editorial was not true of those appearing in all newspapers and he did not regard his statement as an attack on the press.

Navy Plans Discussed

President Roosevelt earlier told a press conference that it had been decided to re-open the New Orleans navy yard and the war-time armor plate plant in West Virginia.

He said the decision resulted from a series of surveys, adding that the latter plant would not be used for armor-plate manufacture but for an unnamed Government purpose.

The President said that in rounding out national defense expanson, efforts would be made to utilize unused land and plants owned by the Government.

Land Survey Planned

The President revealed a survey was being made of all unused Government land and plants which might be fit for operation in prosecuting the new defense program.

Asked whether the West Virginia plant would be reopened to ascertain a yardstick on prices for armor plate, the President said it was not needed for that purpose because it was easy for the Government to determine whether private prices for armor plate were fair.

'Solved' Marked On Holdup in 1934 Of Armored Car

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Ending a relentless four-year search, police marked "solved" today the $428,000 Rubel Ice Plant armored car holdup in Brooklyn in 1934, with the indictment of seven men and a woman.

Six were charged with participation in the robbery; the woman with harboring the gang in her Manhattan rooming house; the seventh man, a doctor, was accused of treating one of the bandits for a shotgun wound received as he fled.

Arraigned on charges of robbery, grand larceny, and assault were Stewart Wallace, Joe Kress, and Thomas Quinn.

Dr. Harry Gilbert and Mrs. Madeline Tully, the rooming house operator, were arraigned as accessories after the crime.

Also indicted were John Oley and Percy Geary, now in Alcatraz, and John Hughes, a fugitive.

Police knew the participants in the crime three days after it was committed on Aug. 21, 1934, Commissioner of Police Valentine disclosed yesterday; but four years passed before corroboration was obtained from Archie Stewart, serving a Dannemora Prison term for a Pine Bush, N. Y., robbery.

A police report named the robbers as John and Francis Oley, Geary, Kress, Archie Stewart, Wallace, Quinn, John Manning, Bennie McMahon and Hughes.

Francis Oley killed himself in jail as he awaited trial for the kidnaping of John O'Connell in Albany, N. Y. Geary and John Oley are serving 77 years in Alcatraz for the same crime; Wallace is serving 30 to 60 years in Auburn for the Pine Bush, N. Y., bank robbery, and Kress is in Sing Sing for possessing a machine gun.

McMahon was victim of a shotgun wound inflicted accidentally by himself as he fled with others from the robbery. Manning reputedly was slain in 1936.

Confessions Announced

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—An assistant attorney announced today that four men, after being questioned all night had confessed to two kidnapings and the kidnap-cremation of Arthur Fried, White Plains, N. Y., businessman.

The assistant prosecutor, Joseph Rosenblum, said the confessions had been obtained from Stephen Sacoda, a Sing Sing convict, Demetrius Gula, William Jacknis and John Virga.

Mr. Rosenblum said they confessed to kidnaping Norman Miller, Benjamin Farber, Brooklyn businessman, and Mr. Fried, who disappeared last Dec. 4. He said the men confessed that they killed Mr. Fried four days after kidnaping him.

Senate Campaign-Cost Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that numerous WPA workers in Luzerne County, Pa., including timekeepers, laborers, and women on sewing projects, have been ordered to change their registrations from Republican to Democratic, with threats of the loss of their relief employments if they refused.

Claims Fund Coerced

Further, he said, there was "a general solicitation of WPA truck drivers in Carbon County, that a $100 contribution was requested from each of them, and that contributions in various amounts were made."

Moreover, Senator Sheppard said, investigation showed that Harry J. Williams, manager of WPA Branch No. 2 at Wilkes-Barre, knew at the time of a recent investigation that WPA workers in Luzerne County had received postal cards ordering them to report to Democratic campaign headquarters, and when they did so they were asked for contributions.

Committee investigators were also informed that work cards on the state highway were being handed out to school pupils between 16 and 17 (with what political motive was not explained)) and that the work cards "are being distributed through and by political clubs."

Out of such concrete details as these, is the general story of politics-in-relief being written. Senator Sheppard said that Administrator Williams' denial was contrary to Committee findings, in his only reference to the flat official statements that have been issued. Doubtless, however, much more probing must take place to sift all the charges, and that after the election the task of the Committee will be as great as it has been before.

Fires Sweep Drought Areas

By the Associated Press

An army of experts and volunteers today strove to check forest and prairie fires in arid areas of 13 states.

In at least two states in the blaze belt—extending from the Ohio River valley to the Gulf and from the Mississippi watershed to the Atlantic seaboard—weary forces succeeded in stemming conflagrations.

In several others they were heartened by prospects of rain.

Fires in Wayne and Hamilton Counties in Southern Illinois were reported "about under control." Forestry chiefs enlisted 1,700 WPA workers, CCC enrollees and farmers in the battle. Gov. Henry Horner, declaring a state of emergency existed, issued a proclamation prohibiting the kindling of any open fires in wooded regions.

Dying Wind Aided

In neighboring Indiana, a dying wind aided CCC workers and farmers in gaining control of a fire northwest of Columbus after it had burned over 2,000 acres.

The weather proved a favorable factor in the deep South. General rains moving eastward from the Mississippi valley were expected to douse most of the fire-menaced sections.

It was predicted the showers would reach Georgia tonight and the Carolinas tomorrow.

Firemen of four communities extinguished flames which had threatened farms in the Mt. Morris sector of New York.

The Michigan conservation department estimated 4,355 acres of lower peninsula woodland had been charred. The largest blaze covered nearly 2,000 acres in Presque Isle County. Reinforcements were sent to the aid of 2,000 men in the fields.

Many Groups Aid

On the fire lines were forest rangers, convicts, farmers, CCC and WPA workers and volunteers. Some crews in Kentucky and West Virginia withdrew hurriedly last night to avoid being trapped by flames.

Rains checked the flames in some parts of the far-flung fire area, but in others stubborn blazes spread despite efforts of weary fire-fighters.

Fires dotted an area of 1,600 square miles in southern West Virginia, burning thousands of acres of timber, destroying valuable hay crops and sending up a blanket of smoke 9,000 feet thick in places. The fire epidemic was described as the worst in eight years. A call was issued for 2,000 men to assist 1,600 who have been at work two weeks.

In Kentucky numerous fires swept through 6,000 acres of timber in the Black Mountain region and threatened 8,000 more. A forecast of rain cheered fire wardens.

A forest fire which burned over 5,000 acres in Virginia advanced to within a quarter of a mile of St. Charles. Timber was damaged by fires near Chattanooga, McMinnville and Nashville, Tenn., and State Forester J. O. Hazard said the "whole Cumberland Mountain area was in a condition to burn."

Flames swept both sides of the Tombigbee River near West Point, Mississippi, destroying thousands of acres of timber. Showers eased the tension in Arkansas and Florida. There were numerous scattered fires in Georgia and Louisiana but none appeared out of control.

Convicts were pressed into the fire lines in Alabama where more than 200 blazes were reported in northern timber lands. Brisk winds whipped the flames of numerous forest and brush fires in southeast Missouri. Forestry crews were aided by farmers and 250 CCC workers.

WPA workers and farmers battled a raging forest and prairie fire near Aden, Ill. The flames cut through 7,500 acres of timber yesterday and today, threatening farm homes, schools and churches in the rural area.

Board to Probe Vancouver Blast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Commerce Department appointed a board today investigate the mysterious explosion which sank the German liner Vancouver in the Oakland, Calif., estuary yesterday.

Secretary Roper named William Fisher Supervising Inspector of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, as Chairman of the board. Other members are Francis W. Leahy and David T. Smith, Chief Traveling Inspectors of the Bureau.

The board, Mr. Roper said, will meet as soon as possible and arrange for hearings.

The Secretary also announced he had invited representatives of the Justice Department, the Coast Guard and the German Consul General at San Francisco to participate in the hearings.

OAKLAND, Calif (AP)—Evidence of possible sabotage arose as six separate investigations were pushed into the sinking of the German liner Vancouver yesterday after a terrific explosion below the water line.

Efforts were to be made today to raise the 477-foot vessel from a mudbank in Oakland estuary, where she settled stern down after the blast.

Four members of the crew of 54 were injured by the blast. Eight passengers on the ship were not harmed.

An exhaustive investigation on the vessel last night by District Attorney Earl Warren, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, and other officials brought a closely guarded statement from Mr. Warren that "we are of the opinion the explosion was not in the engine room or in the ship itself."

Because of international implications, Mr. Warren declined to say the explosion was the work of saboteurs until the vessel could be raised and an examination of the hole made.

But German officers and crew members declared the blast was not accidental.

New A. P. Post Filled

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The position of Associated Press General Executive for Europe was created on Nov. 3 by the announcement here of Kent Cooper, General Manager, that Milo M. Thompson, now Chief of Bureau in Washington, will leave America shortly for London to fill that position. Mr. Thompson has had varied experience in Associated Press administrative work. In his new position he will have direct responsibility to the General Manager for the personnel in Europe and to the Executive News Editor in New York for the European news report. A successor to Mr. Thompson in Washington will be announced later.

U. S. to Honor Cardinal Mundelein

ROME, Nov. 4 (AP)—Ambassador William Phillips announced today that the United States Government would pay extraordinary honors to Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, when he arrives here to report to Pope Pius on the New Orleans Eucharistic Congress.

On instructions from President Roosevelt, Mr. Phillips will meet Cardinal Mundelein at Naples tomorrow, and the Cardinal will be the guest of the Ambassador and Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey, commander of the United States Mediterranean fleet, until he reaches Rome.

It will be the first time such honor has been paid to an American Cardinal on a visit to the Vatican. It was explained that the honors were requested by the President because of the high esteem in which Cardinal Mundelein is held by both Roman Catholics and non-Roman Catholics in America, particularly in the Middle West.

Mr. Phillips announced he would give a reception at the embassy residence for Cardinal Mundelein Nov. 7 and an official luncheon Nov. 11.

Queensland Plans Higher Rail Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The State Budget, as presented to Parliament, provides for the raising of an extra £386,000 a year by extra charges on transport.

All railway fares and freights will be increased by 5 per cent. This will yield the Government £266,000.

From Jan. 1, 1939, motor vehicle registrations will be based on a 3s. 2d. per power-weight unit, instead of 2s. 8d. as at present. This will yield an extra £120,000 a year.

Revenue is estimated at £17,916,785 and expenditure at £18,132,559, leaving a deficit of £215,774.

Regent Visits Rumania

BELGRADE, Nov. 4 (AP)—Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, departed on Nov. 3 to visit King Carol of Rumania for a conference which diplomats considered important because of Carol's forthcoming visit to London Nov. 15.

Dewey's Office Opens Drive Against Registration Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

partisan rally and cheer his assertion that it was the "victory meeting." The issue of the day, he declared, was the maintenance of the rights of the individual through good government, and he ended his speech with the charge against the Lehman administration of six years' neglect of housing and the pledge to fight to protect the rights of labor, free relief from politics, restore true civil service to the State, have performance instead of promise in public utility regulation and reduction of electric rates.

"Tonight we are united," he said, "We go forward to revitalize the government of the state. We shall remove from the ship of state the barnacles of political corruption which impede its progress. We shall remove the influences in American life which eat away at the foundations of democracy itself."

Assailed New Deal

Mr. Seabury, an independent Democrat, whose inquiries into Tammany rule here projected the La Guardia fusion victories, made his speech an attack on the New Deal with special reference to Postmaster General James A. Farley and the Democratic machines of Manhattan, the Bronx and Albany. Denouncing Governor Lehman as a man unable to make up his own mind, he said the state was entitled to a man who "isn't dependent upon the spoilsman general of the United States and local political bosses in determining what his course shall be."

Further setting the tone of the meeting, which had all Republican candidates on its platform, Mr. Seabury assailed the New Deal as hostile to business and largely responsible for the persistence of widespread unemployment and mounting tax burdens upon the citizen.

Governor Lehman in a series of night meetings preceding major rallies at the Brooklyn Academy of Music tonight and at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow night indicated the degree to which he has been maneuvered into electioneering on Mr. Dewey's behalf. Certainly not since the New Deal struck its stride and for many campaigns before that has a Democratic candidate for Governor of New York found it expedient to take such signal cognizance of his opponent as this year.

Mr. Dewey's issue accusing the Democratic Party of condoning crime and corruption was "sheer hypocrisy," Mr. Lehman declared; an attempt "to smear a party because of the wrongdoings of some men." His opponent had "cleverly omitted to tell the people of the corruption which exists in his Republican office," he continued, illustrating his point with the assertion that Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, slain gangster and racketeer, was appointed a Republican sheriff in Cuyuga County while a fugitive from justice and under indictment. Further the Governor cited five instances of alleged theft of a total of $396,000 in five counties by Republican officials.

"I merely tell you this so that the people may know the hypocrisy of the campaign my opponent is conducting," the Governor said in a speech which was a combined defense of his own record of fighting crime and an acidly critical attack on Mr. Dewey, who, he reiterated, was running away from his district attorneyship to satisfy political ambition.

Reporter Criticizes Dies Investigation

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Paul Y. Anderson, Washington correspondent, criticized an investigation by the Dies Committee, in which testimony was given purporting to show Communistic influence in the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, in a special radiocast Nov. 2.

Speaking for the Minnesota Working Newspapermen's Committee directly from Washington, Mr. Anderson, a reporter for the St. Louis Star-Times, described the testimony of six Minnesota witnesses before the Committee as "an effort to smear the Farmer-Labor Party."

Mr. Anderson recently followed Representative Martin Dies (D), Texas on the radio after Mr. Dies had answered criticism of his committee by President Roosevelt. Scheduling of Mr. Anderson on the radio immediately after the Dies broadcast raiseed a storm of protest from various sources.

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Bargaining Right Of Big Nation For Small Questioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—An analysis of Germany's demand for the return of its one-time colonies and discussion of the economic and political significance of colonies in the present international situation, are contained in a pamphlet issued by the Department of International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America today.

The pamphlet challenges the right of nations to "bargain with each other over the destiny of other peoples," and ministers of 50,000 Protestant churches in the United States are asked to report the judgment of their official boards on this question, and on whether the churches should commit themselves to the principle of eventual freedom of all colonies.

The pamphlet directs attention especially to the possibility of establishing open-door relations with all colonies under the supervision of an international commission similar to the mandate system. Each colony would have the opportunity to determine its own course by plebiscite.

The text of the proposal submitted to the churches runs as follows:

"Contention over colonies has been an important cause of war in the past and constitutes one of the most serious threats of war today. We must, therefore, raise the whole question of the policy of nations holding colonies.

"Has not the time come for the churches to declare their commitment to the principle of freedom for subject peoples, which involves the ultimate freeing of colonies and the drastic modification of the whole colonial system? The abolition of chattel slavery was one of the great steps forward in human society. The churches were of great service to the world in establishing the principle, based upon their gospel, that no man has the right to hold another man in involuntary servitude. Should not this same principle be extended to groups of men? If it should, then the conscience of the world should repudiate the practice of one nation holding another nation in involuntary servitude.

"We believe that the principle of eventual freedom for all peoples is not only the recognition of an essential right, but is also a prerequisite to the creation of that sense of justice and good will without which we cannot hope to rid the world of wars.

"The current discussions of world politics, which imply the right of certain nations to bargain with each other over the destiny of other peoples, indicates that the old theory of colonies still prevails to a large extent. If a new principle were to be established in the near future, statesmen would find ways of putting it into effect in practical terms, and many of the tensions underlying present international relations would be relieved.

"Therefore, in the interests of both peace and justice, we call upon the churches of America and of other nations to urge upon their governments the acceptance of this principle and the inauguration of steps to put it into effect."

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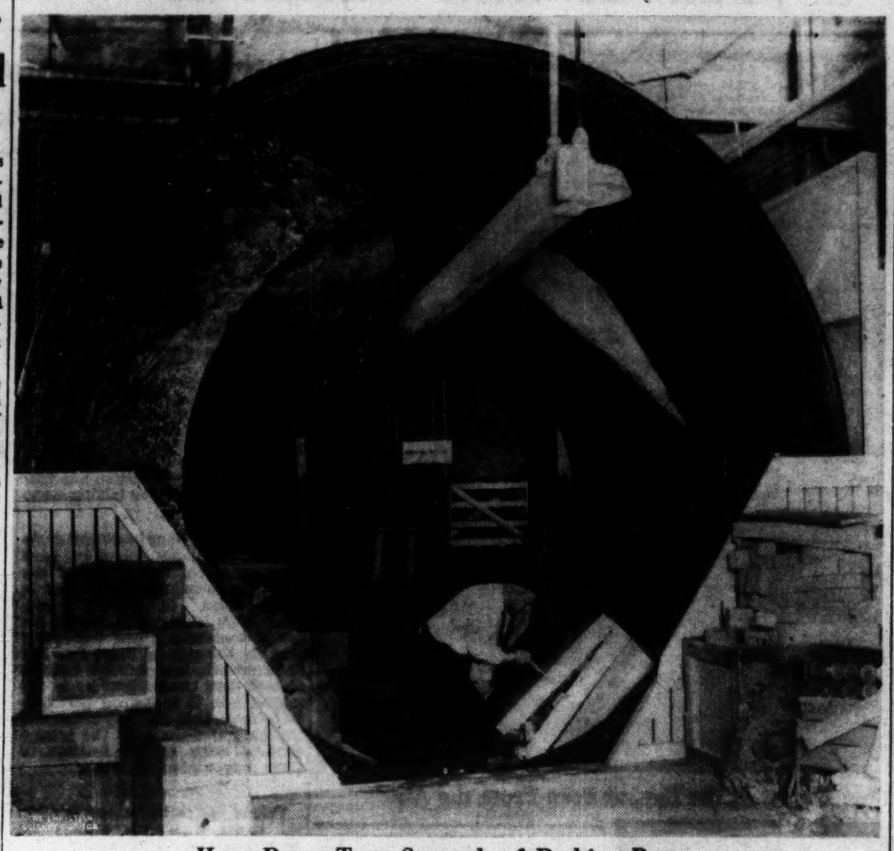
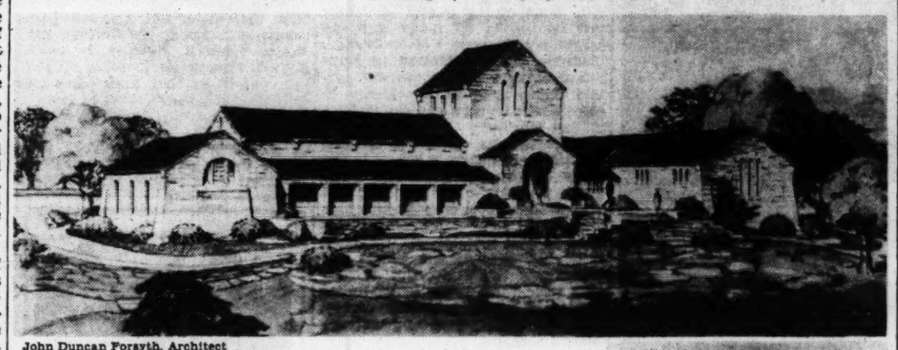


Huge Drum Tests Strength of Packing Boxes

In this unusual device more than 9,000 wooden and fiber boxes have been tested on request at the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. A short period of slow tumbling in the drum brings out weak points in poorly-designed boxes, crates, or barrels. Claims upon railroads for damages to goods in transit have been cut $37,000,000 in 10 years by the use of proper boxes.



John Duncan Forsyth, Architect

Museum at Claremore Now Open to Public

Western ranch architecture characterizes the design, and one room is modeled on the living room of the Rogers house in California.

Planes Aid Rogers' Friends To Attend Dedicatory Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMORE, Okla., Nov. 4—The Will Rogers Memorial Museum, an imposing grey edifice upon a hill overlooking the town of Claremore, Okla., which has stood rather like a faithful sentinel alone and dignified, was today surrounded by thousands of the late humorist's friends, assembled for its dedication.

Twenty airplanes donated by Tulsa residents for free transportation between the towns droned overhead. One hundred automobiles, also donations of the friendly neighbor city, whisked over the crowded highway.

At 9 a. m. the cornerstone was laid, an event which was unorthodox, but necessary. This was followed by a pioneer parade and by continuous band concerts until 1:30 when the Rogers statue was unveiled.

Program Broadcast

The dedicatory program which lasted only 30 minutes, and was broadcast by NBC, included as speakers: Gov. E. W. Marland, Chairman Roy Hoffman, and Jesse Jones. The Oklahoma Military Academy band played "Old Faithful" and the national anthem. The remainder of the program was taken up by brief tributes over the radio by Fred Stone, George M. Cohan, Eddie Cantor, and Irvin S. Cobb.

The Museum, on a 20-acre tract, is constructed of native limestone with decorations of bronze and lead. To the southwest of the hill is the Oklahoma Military Academy; to the northwest the historic Claremore Mound.

The Memorial was designed by John Duncan Forsyth, and shows the influence of western ranch architecture. It was upon this hill that Will Rogers intended to build a house and retire in his later years. When a site for the Memorial was being considered, Mrs. Rogers donated the land to the state.

Statue in Center

The building is 180 feet long, and has a roof of hand-made moss-green tiles. Jo Davidson's life-sized, bronze statue of Rogers is placed in the center of a 4½ story tower transept, lighted from above. This forms a central hall upon which open three exhibit galleries and the Will Rogers room. Here one sees a copy of the living rooom of his house in California, a large fireplace at one end, chandeliers of wagon-wheel design, and stout rafters—the rafters and roof being one solid piece of concrete. The ceiling is of trussed concrete, highly decorated with familiar Indian motifs. The walls are boarded in wide grey pine, and the floor is planked with hand-hewn boards. The personal displays will be changed from time to time.

The two principal galleries are 25 by 60 feet with high ceilings and fabric-covered walls. The fourth gallery is smaller, being arranged with display cases.

It is estimated that at least a year will be necessary to catalog and place all the relics.

The landscaping was done by the Oklahoma State Planning and Resources Board. The Gate Lodge is constructed in the same style as the Museum.

"I Never Saw A Man I Did Not Like" —Will Rogers

Will Rogers Memorial Commission

Will Rogers

Mexican Lawyers To Draft Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—United action to correct injustices and evils existing in Mexican courts was approved at a recent meeting of representatives of the legal profession. The meeting was called by the Superior Court of Justice to study complaints which lawyers and clients have been making against the courts.

A committee of correction for the Judicial Power will be selected from the Socialist Front of Lawyers, the Mexican Bar Association, and the National Lawyers' Union. The Superior Court of Justice will also be represented and the first work of the Committee will be to learn from the Legal Committee of the Chamber of Deputies the provisions of a new bill for district and territorial courts.

Grave charges were made at the meeting of corruption in Mexican courts and irresponsibility of judges. This lack of responsibility was not attributed to any individual or group, but to the carelessness of the profession, and it was recommended that the committee should be appointed at an early date to make a study of the reforms needed.

Takes Piano Lessons at 81

POCATELLO, Idaho (AP)—E. G. House observed his 81st birthday by taking his first piano lesson. "I always wanted to play but never had time to learn," he explained.

Bonneville Power Lines Are Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore.—The program to transmit electrical energy from this, the first of Uncle Sam's power manufacturing units to be completed in northwestern United States, is well under way, according to J. D. Ross, Bonneville Administrator. To date contracts totaling $2,780,941 have been let for transmission cable, towers and other line equipment.

"We expect to make some long strides yet this year and move steadily and rapidly during 1939," Mr. Ross stated. "Our long-range program calls for completion of this transmission network in 1940. We will make it."

The contracts issued thus far include all the transmission cable needed to construct four of the five lines under development. The only line not included in the purchases was the Vancouver-Salem line that will carry energy from Vancouver, Wash., through the Willamette valley to Salem in the first jump of a line that will, eventually, be continued on to Eugene at the southern end of the valley.

Crews are working on most of the lines simultaneously, with the majority of the work being pushed along the Bonneville-Grand Coulee line to get energy to the vast government Grand Coulee project. It is expected that bids will be called for poles to be used on all lines under construction.

Iowa Farmers Advised to Grow Timber as Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—The American farmer should raise trees just as he raises corn, wheat, oats, and other food products if he expects to conserve his land.

This was the advice of Prof. G. B. MacDonald, Iowa State Forester, in a lecture at a recent two-day conservation school here under sponsorship of the Des Moines League of Women Voters.

Calling attention to the fact taxes must be paid on poor land as well as on good land, Professor MacDonald said the farmer "might well plant trees on his poorer sections," thus turning useless plots into productive units and at the same time giving the soil a chance to produce crops in the future.

On most midwest farms, he said, oak or pine trees would be practical. He said that in a state of Iowa's dimensions, between 300,000 and 400,000 acres should be made into forest lands.

"If the individual is unwilling or unable to do the planting," he continued, "it becomes the duty of the state to do it and to convert the areas so planted into public forest preserves."

Professor MacDonald pointed out that to date only about 12,000 acres have been purchased by the state for foresting, but said another 40,000 acres in various sections of the state are under option for Federally-financed forests. The work of planting these latter areas has been held up, however, by "a change in policy in Washington," he said.

For the Nation as a whole, Professor MacDonald declared drastic action must be taken to save forests from being laid waste by commercial interests or destroyed by fire.

"We are using our forest resources twice as fast as new trees can possibly be grown," he said. "We are using saw lumber five times as fast as it can be produced."

In closing, Professor MacDonald offered this tip to farmers: "Classify land holdings according to their uses for crops, pasture, or forest. Once you have planted a grove of trees, keep stock from overrunning it and preventing young trees from growing. If you do these things, you will save your soil and rehabilitate that which has been depleted; you will also eventually have an abundance of wild life."

Children's Choir Sings Over Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—To appear before the microphone is no novelty for 250 Lansing children, for they radiocast each Saturday noon as the WJIM Juvenile Choir. Boy and girl soloists step from their group to sing into the instrument with poise and assurance, for they are accustomed to it.

Choir singers are chosen from the large membership of the WJIM Juvenile Jamboree, a program now in its fourth year. Children found to have voices suitable for choir work are given from four to eight weeks of training, then placed in the choir of 250 which sings each Saturday from the stage of a downtown theater. They sing various vocal compositions from opera to "swing" and each number is especially arranged for them. The choir was organized by Howard Fitch, known to Lansing boys and girls as "Uncle Howdy."

Round-World Ship Service Resumed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The steamship President Adams of the Dollar Line steamed from Jersey City today for the West Coast and the Far East, marking resumption of United States' only passenger service around the world. The President Monroe will leave San Francisco tomorrow bound for New York by way of the Far East.

Other vessels of the reorganized Dollar Line, which was taken over by the Maritime Commission, will be put into the schedule in future weeks until the company is in full operation again. When the line was in operation before, it had a fortnightly sailing schedule, but for the present there will be a passenger sailing every four weeks until all of its vessels have been rebuilt to conforms to the American safety laws. Full passenger service will then be resumed.

Maritime labor officials said today the operation of the line would add more than 1,000 seamen, longshoremen and other shore workers at the company's terminal here and would contribute appreciably to the revival of maritime employment.

According to reports from the Maritime Commission, $2,000,000 has been set aside for reconditioning and decorating the Dollar Line steamships.

Ports of call on the new schedules include Honolulu, Kobe, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles.

Sacramento to Punish Jaywalkers for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Complete safety of Sacramento pedestrians and automobilists is the aim of the police Accident Prevention Bureau which has launched a drive against jaywalkers and drivers whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

R. D. Robertson, detective in charge of the Bureau, said jaywalkers will be arrested and face a maximum penalty of five days' imprisonment or $50 fine in police court. He said persons who cross streets against red lights, cross in the middle of the block, or cross intersections diagonally will be cited on charges of violating city ordinances and regulations of the State motor vehicle code.

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Sailings from New York. Orchestras, outdoor swimming pools, sound movies. All outside staterooms, mechanical ventilation.

GREAT WHITE FLEET

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Dies Witness Blames Communist in Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—House investigators received testimony today that an Ohio Communist in "absolute charge" of C. I. O. activities at Warren, Ohio, during the 1937 steel strike, appealed to John L. Lewis to have troops sent in to prevent dispersal of pickets.

Edgar Herzog, who said he joined the Communist Party to learn "what it was all about," told the House Committee Investigating Unamericanism that Gus Hall, also known as Arva Halberg, was "top man" at the Warren headquarters of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

At the same time, Mr. Herzog said, Mr. Hall was on the Communist Party pay roll as an organizer. He said Mr. Hall was the Party's candidate for Governor of Ohio this year, until the ticket was withdrawn.

Tells of Strike Events

Detailing events of the strike at the Republic Steel plant in Warren, Mr. Herzog said that when Mr. Hall learned World War veterans and others were organizing a "shotgun army" to break up the picket line, he (Hall) put in a telephone call to Cleveland for either John L. Lewis, or Clinton Golden, described as an executive of the S. W. O. C. Mr. Herzog said he himself was employed at S. W. O. C. headquarters at the time.

When the call was completed, Mr. Herzog said, he did not know whether Mr. Lewis, or Mr. Golden, talked, to Mr. Hall, but asserted the latter told him he had been informed a call had been made from Washington to "the Governor" and that the troops would arrive the next day.

Mr. Herzog testified National Guard units reached Warren on schedule and were welcomed by Mr. Hall. None was hurt after that time, Mr. Herzog said.

Questioned by Representative Harold G. Mosier (D) of Ohio, Mr. Herzog told of the activities of a "dynamite squad" used by the strikers to "intimidate" families of workers still in the plant. He said the group was headed by Arthur Scott but took orders from Mr. Hall.

The squad got its first supplies of dynamite from Oil City, Pa., Mr. Herzog said.

Dynamite Charges

"Gus wasn't getting results with dynamite," Mr. Herzog said, at one point, "so he told the boys to go back to Oil City and get some nitroglycerine."

The witness said the strikers had rifles, shotguns, baseball bats, cycles, and "a couple of tommy guns" which he said were intended for use "in the event the men in the plant made any attempt to come out or if there was any attempt by police to break the picket line."

Just before the National Guard arrived, Mr. Herzog testified, Mr. Hall ordered the "dynamite squad" to take the "nitro" and blow up a bridge leading to the Republic Steel plant and also to blow up "the benzol plant."

Mr. Herzog said he tipped off the National Guard in time to prevent the explosions and the men were arrested.

"Right after that," he said, "I blew out of town and so did Hall."

Mr. Herzog, whose home is Elyria, Ohio, also testified that John Williamson, State Secretary of the Communist Party, claimed there were between 30,000 and 35,000 card-bearing members of the party in Ohio.

This, Mr. Herzog said, ranked Ohio third in the United States in total members of the party. He listed California as first and New York as second.

Legion Official

While retaining his Communist Party affiliation, Mr. Herzog testified he had been Chairman since 1937 of the American Legion's Un-American Activities Committee for Ohio.

He named as some of the organizers of the Party in the State:

John Steuben and Robert Burke, of Youngstown; James Keller, Akron; Phil Bart, whom he characterized as a "drifter" who moved wherever there was a disturbance; John Meldon and Frank Rogers, of Cleveland; and Dorothy Cannon, of Toledo.

Under questioning by Mr. Mosier, Mr. Herzog identified Dorothy Cannon as an organizer in charge of the Young Pioneer movement and the teachers of the State. He said she conducted a workers' school in Toledo where teachers in the public schools were instructed in methods of teaching Communism to their pupils. He added that the school was financed by the Young Communist League.

Teachers and the Party

Asked by Mr. Mosier how many teachers in the State were members of the Party, Mr. Herzog replied that the Communist slate polled approximately 400 votes in the election of officers of the Ohio Teachers Federation held at Columbus in May, 1937. The witness said he did not know the total vote cast.

The witness described the Young Pioneers as a Communist youth movement. He said that the movement published a newspaper, 100,000 copies of which were distributed to Boy Scouts attending a national jamboree in Washington two years ago.

Mr. Herzog said he had attended Communist meetings in 50 per cent of the counties of Ohio and added that membership in the party was concentrated in the industrial areas of Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Warren, Niles, Toledo, Columbus and Portsmouth.

Mr. Herzog told the Committee he had joined the Communist Party "because I had heard about Communism and wanted to find out what it was all about."

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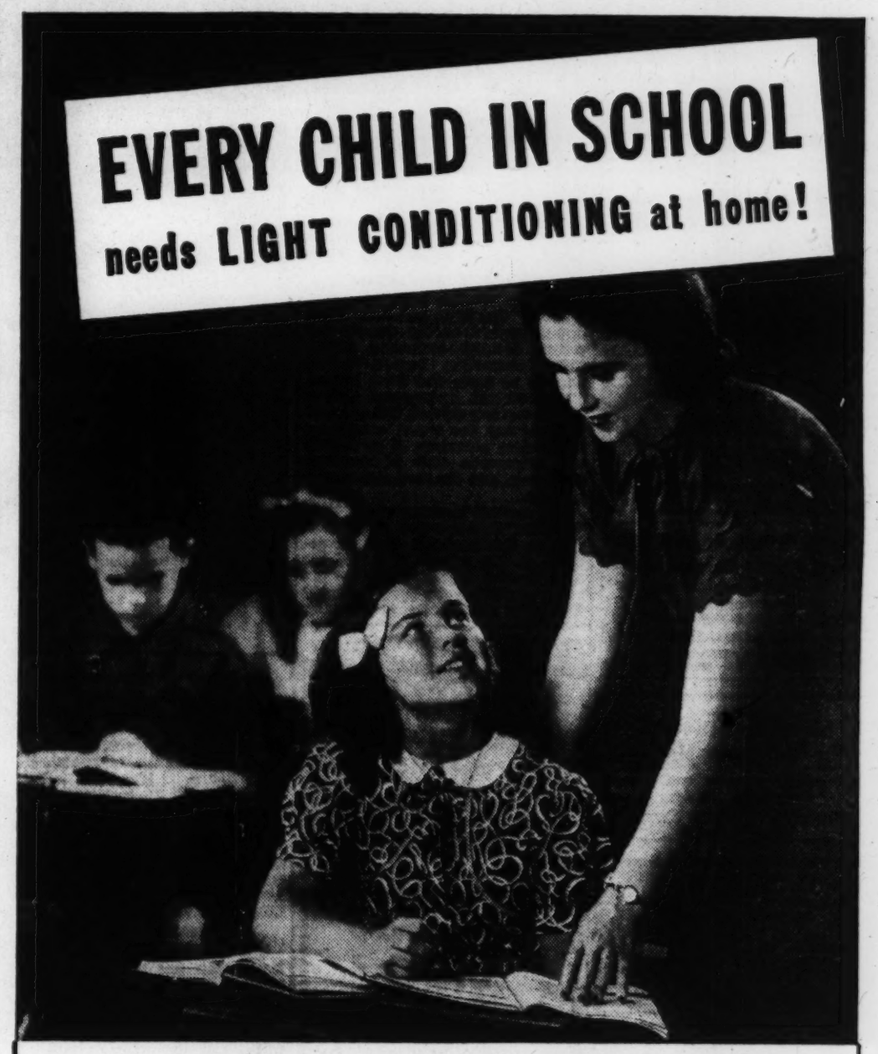

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Southern California Offers Variety as Year-Round Vacation Center

California Winter in Summer Also Finds Summer in Winter

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Winter in southern California is a chief reason why Americans need not observe that limiting custom of taking vacations only in summer.

Winter in this "Empire of Play" in some respects is better than its summer, although no true transplanted Californian would ever admit that his chosen State is anything less than an all-year spa superior to anything within reach or price. As for what a southern Californian would add, well . . .

As indicated by the phenomenal growth of Los Angeles County into the fifth largest population center in the United States and the largest west of Chicago, southern California's original charm is really the balmy climate of the alluvial plains stretching south from the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains to a pacific sea forming the west and south border of the play kingdom's capital.

It was this balmy climate in winter which first attracted vacationists; and many were far from wealthy. Most had just enough to invest and start a new life, and even if the summers hadn't proved temperate they would have been glad to stay just to escape one of the severe seasons of the Eastern and Central states. But the summer gentleness was discovered, and the All-Year Club of Southern California was inevitable.

They Found Variety

In 1921 these boosters started looking around to uncover anything else of value in the area, although they could hardly expect to find something of the same magnitude as balmy winters and cool summers. But they did. They found variety. They found winter-in-summer. And just as these boosters were pinching themselves to see if the enchanting variety were really true, they found another major asset: streamlined transportation. They quickly put the two together, and now in winter a two-week vacation is available to anyone from the Atlantic seaboard: yachting off Santa Barbara or Catalina, surf bathing at San Diego, sunning at Palm Springs or Death Valley, and deep snow sports at Big Pines or Lake Arrowhead.

Thus southern California is brought to the masses. The wealthy travelers who sojourned at the Vista Del Arroyo or Hotel Huntington in Pasadena have done their yeoman work. They have put the stamp of class on a California trip.

Now anyone, even those who can least afford it, may start off on an ambitious vacation to "do" southern California in a conventional vacation period. For such ambitious persons, it is often hard to realize that Los Angeles County, medium-sized among the dozen making up southern California, is half as large as the State of Massachusetts, or that southern California, hardly half the State, is 10 per cent larger than all New England. Ground covering can consume too much time "out west" unless hour after hour the scenic virtues stand up to the test.

Free Advise for Everyone

To help tourists make the most of their time, the All-Year Club, now supported by the County and private business, maintains a full-time Information Bureau in Los Angeles at Sixth and Olive Streets, always on call, by personal visit or letter, for free advice. Other good-advisers are the travel companies, the various chambers of commerce, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the road-side service stations.

The modern meaning of the word "vacation" means action as much as rest, so the emphasis must be decided at the outset. Three of the most restful things available are visits at either Palm Springs, Death Valley, or one of the innumerable auto camps or wayside hotels on beach, mountain, or plain.

Palm Springs, 110 miles east of Los Angeles, nestles under the snowy mantles of San Jacinto and San Gorgonio. This winter colony, alive from Nov. 1 to May 1, of late has become one of the most fashionable in the world. Accommodations to suit almost every purse are available, but being a seasonal resort, it generally costs more than all-year communities such as Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and way stations.

Loafing de Luxe

The luxury hotels, El Mirado and Desert Inn, are now in full color, fresh with the first vacationists of the season. Most prefer to loll around, "drinking-in" the sunny air. Summer togs are distinctly the mode, and one gets the impression around the village that the least clothes the better, so much in demand is a winter tan.

For exercise, bicycling is the most popular, although horseback rides and hikes are available. Palm Canyon in particular is a favorite picnic spot, gorgeous in its unexpected relief in the midst of the desert Coachella Valley.

Similarly, Death Valley is a place of relaxation in warm "summer" air. It, too, is a seasonal resort. Furnace Creek Camp opened in the middle of September, while fashionable Furnace Creek Inn and the Amargosa Hotel opened Nov. 1, to close next May.

The austereness of this desert beauty is another world to the residents of big cities, such as Los Angeles, 314 miles southwest. The Inn is at sea level, and close by is the lowest spot in the United States, some 200 feet below sea level. On the horizon is Mt. Whitney, the nation's highest spot, whose escarpment makes the contrast all the more striking. Certainly one of the world's most colorful pictures is the setting of the national monument in reds and browns with purples touched off by the blue and steel of the sky. Ripples in sand dunes lend scarce comfort in a beauty more commanding than inviting.

Comfort the Keyword

At the Death Valley hotels all the comforts of 1938 are available. Accommodations range from luxury suites to housekeeping cabins. Summer weight in clothing is advisable for most day-time wear, although nights are chilly if parties go wandering 6,000 feet up the Panamint or Funeral Ranges which hem the Valley. Durable shoes are needed for any desert truding or clambering over boulders and through brush. Field glasses complete the outfit of the vacationists who follow in the tracks of the 20-mule team of early borax days.

In Riverside the Mission Inn stands as a meeting place of several eras: the early California of which it is a museum, the victory of irrigation over aridity in a land now rich in crops, and the new leisure whose travelers revive its thriving business.

Santa Barbara, 90 miles up the coast from Los Angeles, is even more remote in its detachment from modern tempo and its attachment to the days of the dons. El Encanto Hotel there is symbolic of the concessions of adaptations of modern needs to a rich background. Twin protection of the Santa Ynez Mountains and the Pacific means a year-round climate of no high winds, little rains, and lots of sunshine.

Thermometer Little Worked

San Diego, America's most southwestern city, earns its renown in steady climate in the seventies. A land-locked bay for a front yard, and mountains for a backyard fence, this community has enchanting vistas. Present-day military bases vie with Spanish lore to tell the city's history on its streets. Across the Bay is Coronado and its tempting Silver Strand.

Only a short way away is Old Mexico and its foreign flavor.

In San Diego's back country, Mt. Palomar stands waiting the earth's largest eye to scan the sky, a climatic recommendation of no equal.

Los Angeles itself is the hub of the entire vacationland, and all vacationists settle here for headquarters if their time is to be spent in penetrating trips rather than in restful seclusion somewhere.

Despite its short Yankee history and mad race for industrial recognition, the City of the Angels has preserved and developed many points of interest. Olvera Street, last of the original pueblo streets, is probably the most colorful bazaar in the nation. So complete is its reproduction of a Mexican village that many of the residents of the Mexican Colony trade there, mingling with the tourists. Restaurants, souvenir stalls, wondering guitarists and singers of the distinctive Mexican songs—all lend the Street to 1938 for a glimpse at another civilization. Candlemakers have revived fancy candles for fashionable dinner sets, so attractive are their dippings. Iron workers beat out accessories of service as well as interest. Puppet shows, makers of huaraches for feet of every size, strange sweets from cactus stretch the block-long Street into miles of wonderings.

Two New Chinatowns

The new Union Station nearby has squeezed out the Chinese quarter, and resettlement has taken the form of at least two new China cities. One is operated by the cosmopolitan manager of the Olvera Street Association, while another receives the sanction of the Chinese consul. Both vie for the tourist trade.

Hollywood assumes even more mystical meaning for those tracking it down. Hollywood is found to be a trade name, for the section of Los Angeles that goes by that name contains only about half the big studios. Yet all use the name Hollywood, so letters requesting entrance are bound to be received, whether the gates open is a big question to most visitors, for a visit to a set in production and a glimpse of film stars appear to be worth the cost of the rail-road ticket. At night, searchlights cut the sky, and motorists dash to see whether it is the opening of a new picture or a new market. Premieres bring out the big names, some of whom dress for the occasion.

Beverly Hills is the center of the next million, and now it quarters most of the film workers. Tourists who drive through the ordered streets of this western suburb invariably inqutre enough to find that they could buy homes more pretentious-looking than their frame relics back in their home state. And the explanation that climate permits cheaper construction detracts nothing from the envious desire retained in full hope.

Beautiful But Squeezed

Southern California's most beautiful homes are to be found in Beverly Hills, and most all tourists agree that they would be even more beautiful if they were set on larger pieces of ground.

A bit farther west is the exclusive Bel Air district, where canyon sites give impressions of woodiness in the place of the needed expanse.

Westwood Hills, leading up to the Bel Air Canyons, is the fastest-growing residential section of southern California. Less than 10 years ago it was barren hillsides, but the establishment of the University of California at Los Angeles changed all that. Even shopping centers reflect the timelessness of the Spanish plaza, and the newness of the stores seems to make shopping a delight.

At the seaside is Santa Monica, a resort city that could have been the solid community which Pasadena is if only the early railroads had continued west to the water instead of terminating on the east side of Los Angeles. The speeding-up of automobiles and transportation systems is gradually making this community a bedroom of Los Angeles, 28 miles away.

Iowa at Long Beach

North of Santa Monica the mountain range that dips into the sea becomes Malibu, also a favorite film colony. Ventura intervenes before Santa Barbara is reached.

Southward from Santa Monica around the Palos Verdes headlands lies Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, largest of the man-made type. Industry has encroached upon Long Beach, but it still remains a resort of prime importance and a forwarding address for most Iowans. Many California natives believe the bathing beach there is the best on the coast.

One of the world's most pleasant seaside trips is the one between Los Angeles and San Diego along the water for 100 miles.

Subdivisions are springing up to entice new populations, and any additional improvements in transportation would surely make the south coast a commuters' colony for those working in the big city.

Southern California vacationing is not all just riding around. Mt. Wilson, home of the largest telescope, can be visited as many days as astronomy beckons the individual. Likewise, those interested in English literature and art browse untold hours away at the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino.

California in detail is housed practically complete, it seems, in the State Building in Exposition Park. There a person could spend his entire daylight hours on a vacation here and return more informed and almost as well entertained, free, than if he had turdged the length and breadth of the State. But as long as a good-time seems to be linked irrevocably with spending money, the State display gets comparatively little attention.

Scene of the Olympics

Also in Exposition Park is the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, where the Olympics were held in 1932 and where football games hold sway in season. Adjacent is the University of Southern California, with libraries and exhibits to attract visitors.

Night-life brings out even the most staid of visitors, anxious for a glimpse of film stars. Along Hollywood Boulevard and contributing streets are restaurants catering to this urge in the tourist, which is a double benefit, since stars must eat too.

All is not celluloid in Hollywood, however. The Hollywood Bowl leads in cultural presentations, notably the summer symphonies under the stars, and special programs throughout the year.

Just south of Hollywood is the La Brea Pits, now a County park for salvaging animals mired in the tar ages ago.

East of Los Angeles 30 miles is thriving Pomona, with its Oxford of the West, Claremont Colleges. It is in the heart of the citrus empire and houses the County Fair, largest county fair in the world, they say.

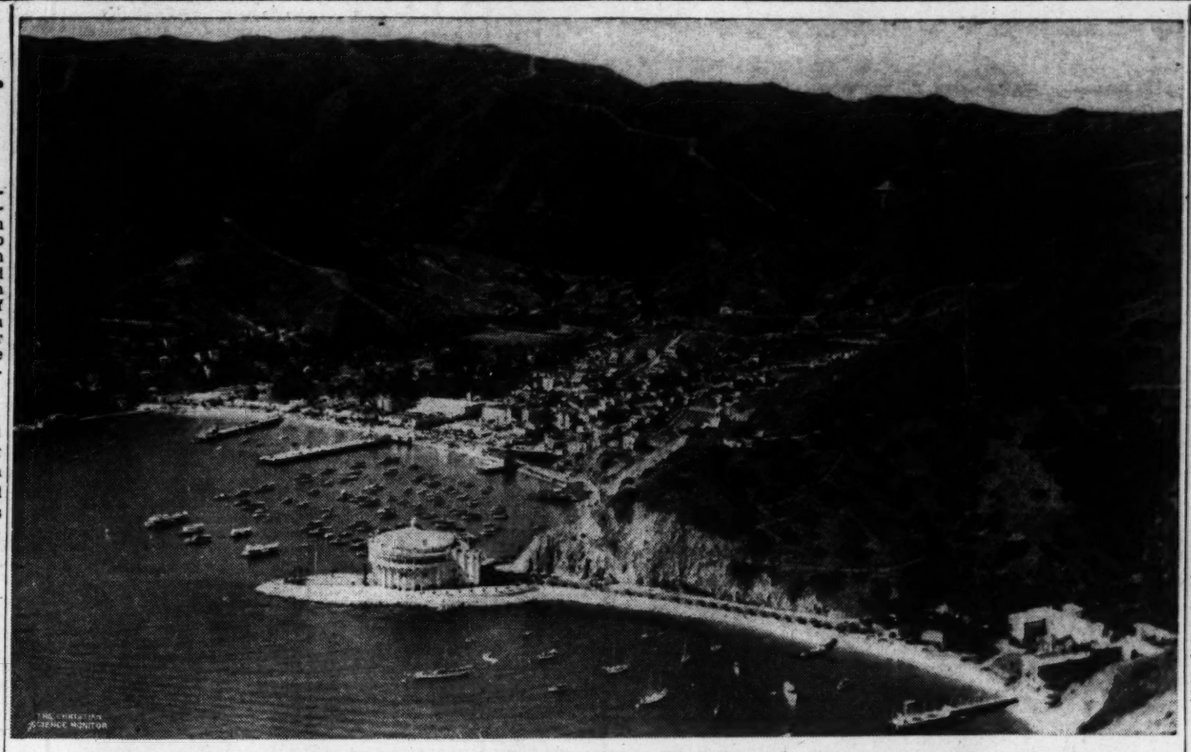
Real Mexico Unfolds

North of Pomona in the foothills is the Little Theater of Padua Hills, of Mexican community players. There real Mexico is unfolded in song, dance, and pantomime. The players act as table servants, and fiesta is the continual theme. For anyone seeking an authentic bit of California color, no better is available than that presented here.

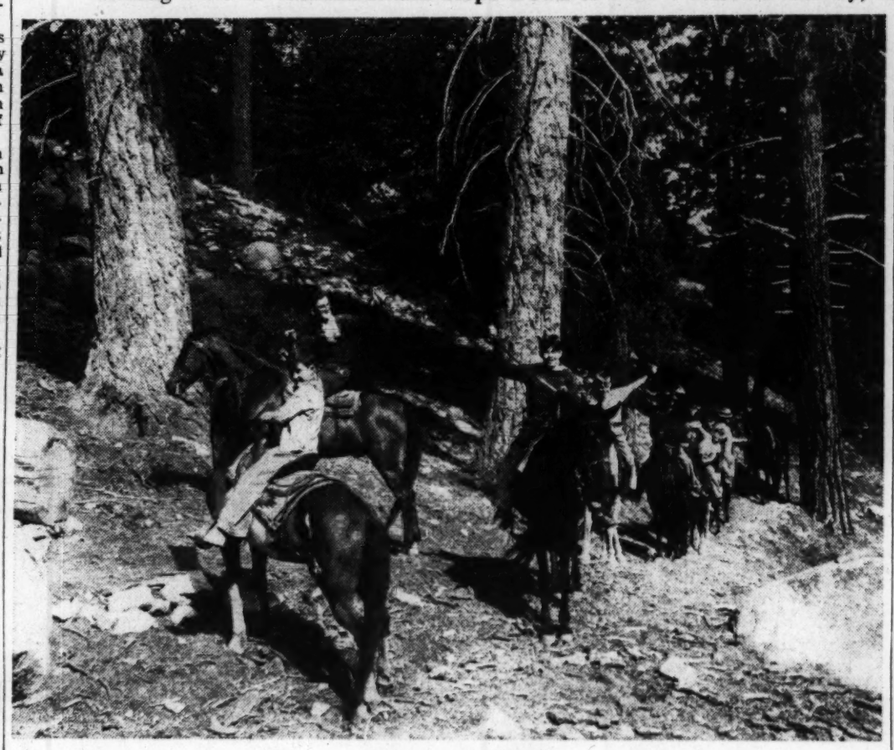
Pasadena is a substantial suburb of Los Angeles, and it yearly blooms at New Year's with its Tournament of Roses. Pasadena was early taken over by solid residents of eastern fortune, and it reflects its Spanish heritage as little as does any California community. Yet, its excellent taste in city planning and architecture more than makes up for the somewhat unfaithful reproduction of Spanish days in other communities.

Pasadena offers its many public and private gardens for several afternoons of communion with ephemeral nature. In contrast are its world-leading laboratories at the California Institute of Technology.

Visitors return year after year without being able to become familiar entirely with all southern California, just as it requires a lifetime for a Californian to become a real Californian in this respect. The more that transportation does to shrink the task of covering the State, the more things are uncovered, but anyone out for enjoyment and self-improvement relishes this "vicious" circle.



Rolling Hills of Catalina Island Slope Down to Blue Waters of the Bay, as Seen From the Air



A Mountain Ride

A favorite sport in the San Bernardino Mountains of Southern California.

Paris Telephone Knows All And Is Always Ready to Tell

Paris might well be termed the city where the telephone knows all and tells all. Travelers who wish any kind of information need only dial one of four numbers. "Laborde 92-00" deals with travel and gives information on the cost of tickets, train schedules, special festivals, and other data. The number "S. V. P." has long attempted to answer any question under the sun, while 'INF" is the number of the talking newspaper. According to Arthur Dobson, manager of American Express Travel Service, "INF" can be dialed anytime from 10 in the morning until after midnight. "Odeon 84-00," last of the information numbers of Paris, is that of the talking clock.

* * *

Those Yellowstone bears are plenty smart. Yes sir! Rangers of the park have discovered that many of the bears are spending their winters in steam-heated hibernating dens. When Supt. Edmund B. Rogers recently discovered a new hot spring area on the side of Paint Pot Hill at Mammoth, they found a number of bear dens located near by in the side of hill. It is entirely plausible, he believes, that escaping steam and the natural warmth of the ground attracts bears to the location of their long winters of sleep.

* * *

Poland has started a new thing in ski sports—a 10 day railway ski tour held every February. Ski enthusiasts travel by night in the train sleeper and spend the days at leading ski resorts.

* * *

Resuming an upward trend, the "Old Barometer" of railroad passenger earnings, as the Chicago and North Western Railway is often known, showed an increase of 14.7 per cent in its New York office for October, 1938, over the same month last year, according to W. G. Babel, General Agent. With the exception of September, the New York territory has shown steady increases in every month since March, 1937.

An inspection covering 11,256 miles of track was conducted this year by Sperry Rail Detector cars in use on the Canadian National Railways. These cars are operated over the lines at a rate of about three miles an hour and by means of electrical devices they discover and record rail flaws which are not apparent to the eye.

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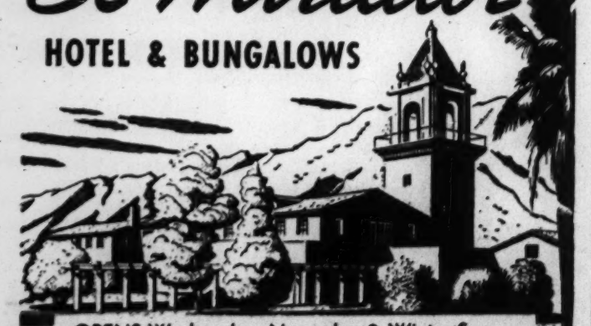
El Mirador
HOTEL & BUNGALOWS



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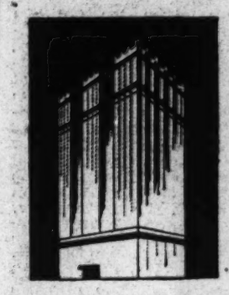

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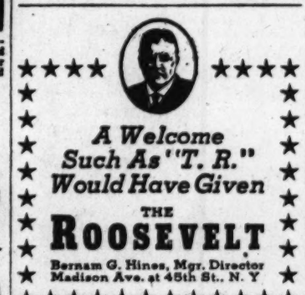

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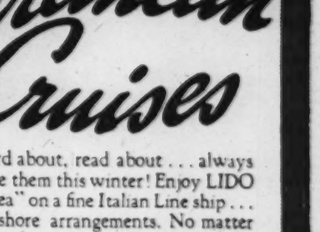

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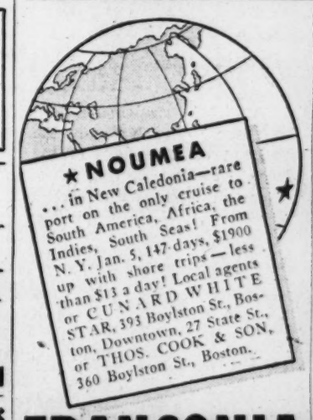

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The Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertisers on this page will gladly assist you in planning your vacation—and will appreciate your patronage. Consult this page each Tuesday and Friday for additional advertisers.

Lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B.

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., of Seattle, Washington, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: True Science Meeting Modern Needs," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Colonial Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by Harry C. Browne, First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

Allow me, on behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, to welcome you to this noonday lecture on Christian Science.

Most of us are familiar with the expression, "Necessity is the mother of invention," and the truth of the saying has been evidenced in the many material contrivances which have been invented to meet human needs.

Christian Science, which is the true demonstrable knowledge of God, explains that these "human inventions" foreshadow the coming of a more perfect Christianity. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote:

"Proportionately as we part with material systems and theories, personal doctrines and dogmas, meekly to ascend the hill of Science, shall we reach the maximum of perfection in all things."

Mrs. Eddy plainly connects the demonstration of all supply with God. Again, in the same volume, she wrote:

"God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Many of you have come to this lecture with the hope that you may find that Christian Science will aid you in the practical affairs of daily life. That is a reasonable hope. This is a practical age in which we are living. Many problems call for solution. It is right, then, that we should find the Principle which solves these problems.

Some of you already have become convinced that this Principle is God, because in your daily lives you have proved this to be so. Others hope to find that this is true. My friends, Christian Science brings to you the assurance that all the blessings which you rightfully seek can be enjoyed by understanding the divine Principle of your being, and by practicing the rules of this Principle in their Science. It affirms that human discords can be dispelled by understanding and demonstrating the harmony of being. What could be more desirable than that? Most of us would think that the solution of our individual problem would mean for us a real foretaste of heaven here and now. This is indeed true. At this point these words of Mary Baker Eddy, written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 6), are timely and significant, "To reach heaven, the harmony of being, we must understand the divine Principle of being."

The Understanding of Divine Principle

A number who are here have given valuable years to study. With diligent application, you have prepared yourselves for your life-work. To this end you have studied what you understand to be the principle underlying this particular activity. The engineer, the accountant, and others, have studied the principle of mathematics; the musician has studied the principle of music—and so on. May I indicate to you that the time comes when you may go still further and gain a broader, more expansive view of the one all-inclusive Principle of all Science, namely, the one Mind, whom we know as God? Will you, then, bear with me while I bring to your attention some simple, basic facts regarding this divine Principle of harmonious being, and its application to modern needs, as made clear in Christian Science?

For this purpose, let our thoughts go back to an earlier day, nearly two thousand years ago. There has just appeared on earth a man who understands this Principle of being. We know him as Jesus of Nazareth. On account of his Godlike nature he is worthy to be called Jesus the Christ. The Bible very briefly records his remarkable life and work. It tells us in simple words of his sinless origin. It relates a little about his boyhood; and what an example it is for every boy and girl, for every man and woman! We learn that he "increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."

Ever-Presence Of Good

One of the important lessons which we learn from the life and work of Jesus the Christ is the blessing of the realization that God is ever present. This consciousness of God's ever-presence does indeed meet our needs. We have heard this assurance given many times. Until we learned the lessons of Christian Science, however, many of us have not been able to make this practically available. In Christian Science we find that God is good; not merely that God expresses the quality of goodness, but that He Himself is infinite good. The practical value of this lies in the fact that, as we realize the nearness of God, we are enjoying the presence of good. Every problem, every difficulty, which we seem to have, implies a belief in the absence of some phase of good. Thus the realization of the presence of God, infinite good, brings the solution of our every problem. How comforting it is to know that everyone without exception may enjoy the sweet consciousness of God's presence! All may prove the truth of what the Psalmist proclaimed, when he sang, "In thy presence is fulness of joy."

It was the Master's clear sense of the ever-presence and omnipotence of good, God, and of man's true individuality as the likeness of God, that enabled him to heal the sick. In the Gospel of Matthew it is related that at one time a leper came to him, saying, "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean." Jesus put forth his hand and touched him—used spiritual power that reached the patient's need—saying, "I will; be thou clean." And, "immediately his leprosy was cleansed." Christ Jesus utilized the love of God. He afforded us a perfect example. His great command, "that ye love one another," can be fulfilled to the extent that we understand the power and presence of divine Love.

Christian Science sheds a light on the basis of Christ Jesus' work, and this is of great value to us today in using the true Science which he taught and demonstrated. Turning to the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 594), we find this definition of "Spirit": "Divine substance; Mind; divine Principle; all that is good; God; that only which is perfect, everlasting, omnipresent, omnipotent, infinite." Are you seeking that which is good? Do you know that it is your right to enjoy all that is good? Christian Science declares and proves that you will find the real good which you seek in Spirit, because Spirit is "all that is good." You will readily admit that the works wrought by Christ Jesus were good. The healing of the leper was obviously a good work. It was the outcome of the Master's understanding of Spirit, God, his divine Principle. Such works as this were possible because he knew how to apply spiritual law, the law of Spirit. He was indeed a true Scientist.

Mrs. Eddy's Discovery

A number of years before the 1849 gold rush to California, a party westward bound was traveling through Nevada. The members of this party were greatly in need of water, and at last they came to a spring which flowed freely. Here they quenched their thirst, and watered their horses. This spring had been flowing for centuries before they came to it, and it is still there; and those who live near by tell of this welcome find by those early travelers. Thousands of people today are reaching out for the enjoyment of a greater degree of harmony, health, and happiness. This harmony has always been here. The way to make use of it, however, needed to be discovered and definitely stated in practical form. Christ Jesus spoke of the truth he presented as a well of "living water." In this age Mrs. Eddy has discovered anew the practical means of drawing from this well. Many who have become weary and footsore, journeying through the desert of mortal beliefs, have now come to this well of living water, and through the study of Christian Science are being refreshed and healed. They gratefully accord to Mrs. Eddy due credit for the part which she has played in presenting to humanity the Science of Christianity. Mrs. Eddy was far in advance of other thinkers; she saw far into the realm of Spirit. She discerned spiritual law and its immediate application to our present human needs. Referring to her discovery, she writes in Science and Health (p. 109), "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration."

As an illustration of Mrs. Eddy's success in healing by spiritual means, the following incident may be related. About the year 1869, she was called to attend a patient of a distinguished physician, who pronounced the patient dying of pneumonia. When the doctor saw this sufferer restored to health by Mrs. Eddy through prayer, he asked earnestly if she had a work describing her system of healing. He urged her to write a book to explain this method to the world. As Mrs. Eddy's healing work expanded, the demand for her service grew to such an extent that it was impossible for her to meet it in person. Then she had to entrust this work to those whom she taught. This pressing demand led her to write the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health. It further led in due time to the organizing of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

Mrs. Eddy gave freely to mankind. Her life was one of deep love for humanity. When she spoke in The Mother Church for the first time on May 26, 1895, there was in the audience a young man who later wrote in part to his mother, referring to Mrs. Eddy: "She must have spoken for twenty minutes, and it meant volumes to me. It was all love—God's love, and Christ's great commandment, Love one another." He went on to say, in substance, that you feel as though she were "your best friend." It is not only those who have had the privilege of meeting Mrs. Eddy, or of hearing her speak, who have thought as this young man thought. Through her writings, and especially the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, unnumbered thousands have been blessed by Mrs. Eddy's love for God and man. They, too, reverently testify to the fact that she has been their best friend.

The basis of the healing work of Christian Science is so simple that some may have overlooked its vital importance. It is discerned by those who are humble in heart. This basis is an understanding of God's power, presence, and allness; the realization that man is God's likeness; the ability to lay hold, mentally, of the desired spiritual good, and to appropriate it, thus bringing it into demonstration. This method is fully described in the Christian Science textbook.

Vital Significance Of the Lord's Prayer

Mrs. Eddy caught a glimpse of the harmony to which Christ Jesus referred, when, in the prayer which he gave to his disciples and to all humanity in his Sermon on the Mount, he addressed God in these terms, "Our Father which art in heaven." She saw the vital significance of this great prayer, and in her matchless spiritual interpretation of it, she thus explains its opening words, *"Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious"* (Science and Health, p. 16). In this fact of the all-harmonious nature of God, the one divine Mind, we find our true starting point.

To the Christian Scientist the use of the Lord's Prayer is the utilization of a truly scientific law applied to human needs. Since God, our Father-Mother, our creator, is all-harmonious, man, God's image, enjoys this harmony in all his true activities. Man is fully supplied with all that he needs. He is equipped by divine intelligence, fortified by divine wisdom, enriched by the infinite resources of Soul. His health is unfailing, because health is an attribute of the one divine Mind, and man forever enjoys this unfailing health.

So also when the Christian Scientist uses the Ten Commandments he is utilizing divine law, applying divine Principle to modern needs. Thus the daily use of the Lord's Prayer and of the Ten Commandments provides the opportunity for diligent research. As you prove the power of divine law in the seemingly small affairs of daily life, you will be gratified also to see the same rule operating in larger affairs. This law is the law of perfection, derived from man's perfect Principle, and expressed by man, God's perfect spiritual idea. Perfection is the unchanging fact. In all true Christian Science demonstration, the harmony brought out in daily life is evidence of the fact that man is, in reality, perfect and harmonious, now and always.

True Science In the Home

What has Christian Science to offer to help us in the home? The great boon which it brings is the true understanding of divine Love, and the ability to express Love, the divine Principle of man's being. Divine Love is manifested in tender consideration for others. We know its value when we practice it. Divine Love prompts us to right doing. Its sweet impulses lead upward to happier, healthier living. It hallows the home, and surrounds it with an impenetrable wall of protection. Against this impregnable defense the shafts of envy, jealousy, impurity, evil-speaking, mischief-making, fall powerless. Within the home protected by divine Love, each one develops normally, and attains more fully to his higher capabilities. The tender thought of the child is thus shielded, until he grows to the point of self-government. Then, fortified by the understanding of good, he is able to make right decisions in mastering life's problems, to make them promptly, and adhere to them firmly.

True Science In Business Life

The business man finds in the understanding of Christian Science the "pearl of great price." Whether his business is small or large, whether he is employer or employee, he needs to utilize spiritual understanding. At the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches, testimonies are frequently given by business men telling how Christian Science has met their needs. By seeking first the kingdom of God, they have found that their pressing problems have been solved.

You have seen a brook, coursing along its rocky bed down the mountainside into a lake of pure clear water. You have seen a river flowing out of this lake, and you may have learned that the lake is fed by countless unseen springs, which keep it pure and clear, and the stream which flows from it active. On the other hand, you have seen a pool of water lying stagnant and unpleasant, because it does not have these hidden springs, and it does not overflow or give out, lacking the supply which makes such activity, such ceaseless giving, possible. These facts may point to what we need in the mental, moral, and spiritual realm. It is our necessity to give out continually. But in order to impart, we need also to imbibe; we need to have the continual renewal of a true spiritual animus. The wisest thinkers of all ages have proclaimed with remarkable unanimity that this refreshment is derived from a power and presence which is unseen by the physical senses; and they have been strikingly consistent in calling this power and presence God.

Trust in God Is Scientific, Usable

Christian Science goes still further. No longer need our trust in God be vague and uncertain. Now it can be scientific, accurate, usable in all the details of human existence, thanks to the revelation of Christian Science given to this age by Mrs. Eddy, who has defined God as divine Principle, operating through law.

Let us trace the course of this river, flowing out from the lake high up in the mountain. It runs amid beautiful scenes, through verdant valleys. It dances over steep and ragged rocks. All along the way it brings blessing, and richness, and freshness. The cattle on its banks slake their thirst. The lambkins drink of its waters, and gambol with joy. The river winds downward until it comes to the plain, and wherever it goes, orchards bloom and bear. It flows onward through a desert, and here the hands of man co-operate, and through irrigation its waters are spread abroad, making the desert, in the language of Holy Writ, to "rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

Just as the desert places are now enjoying the refreshing streams from the mountain summits, so into the seemingly drab experiences of daily life comes the rich, full, flowing tide of boundless Love, bringing refreshment, healing, abundance, and peace. This refreshing current of true thought, coming as it does today in Christian Science, is blessing humanity abundantly. The avenues provided by The Mother Church, founded by Mrs. Eddy, by which these living waters are reaching needy hearts, are many. Let us briefly consider some of these avenues. First is the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by our revered Leader. Nothing can take the place of this volume, which, studied along with the Bible, is bringing new life, new hope to those in need. Our Leader's other writings, including the Manual of The Mother Church, are necessary for the instruction and guidance of those who desire to avail themselves of the blessings of Christian Science. Everyone should be encouraged to possess his own copies of these priceless volumes. By means of our quarterly, monthly, and weekly periodicals, and our daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, these living waters are flowing into every avenue of human thought, bringing refreshment, healing, and peace. Our Sunday services and Wednesday evening meetings, our Reading Rooms, and all the other activities of our movement are meeting the needs of humanity. All these are essential in this life-giving, healing ministry. The earnest student of Christian Science avails himself of every avenue thus made available.

God's Children Express Harmony

God sees His children as they really are, perfect, spiritual, harmonious, expressing the beauty, health, strength, grandeur, and perfection of the divine Mind. It is your sacred privilege, my dear friends, and mine, to see ourselves as God sees us, to "know as we are known." In this fact of perfect being, we find the solution of our every problem, the supply for every need. Has your problem appeared to be hard to solve? Take fresh courage, and press on. Study "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, with a humble heart, with renewed resolve, listening for the voice of God. So doing, you cannot fail to find the blessing which you seek, and which is yours for the asking. It has done this for thousands. It will do this, and more, for you.

May you, as did the needy ones of an earlier day, feel the touch of the healing Christ, and know that you are whole, that you are now free from every ill which tempts you to believe in its reality, existence, and power. May you learn to be about your "Father's business," and enjoy the abundant blessings which flow from practical obedience to the divine Principle of your being. May you enjoy continually the sweet sense of the ever-presence of divine Love, the power of omnipotent good; for in this consciousness you, too, will find that it meets your every need.

U. S. Eases Hawaii Fruit Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Modification by the Department of Agriculture of the 26-year-old embargo barring nearly all Hawaiian fruits and vegetables from mainland American markets has been heralded by Hawaii as the opening wedge for expansion of diversified farming and the creation of new agricultural industries.

Conditionally removing a trade barrier which has been in effect since 1912, the Department of Agriculture has authorized shipment of fresh vegetables and fruits from Hawaii to the mainland United States, provided shipments are subjected to certain prescribed treatment as protection against the Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly.

Issued by L. A. Strong, Chief of the Department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the order modifying the embargo became effective Nov. 1.

Precautionary treatment prescribed involves the cooling for 15 days of fruit or vegetables at a temperature of 35 degrees or eight hours of heating at 110 degrees. Shippers will have the option of using either treatment.

Pineapples and bananas will not be affected by the order. They have been exempt since 1912 because they are not easily affected by the pests. Potatoes, taro, yams, lily root and Japanese gobo are other products which have been exempt from the embargo.

Papaias and avacado pears, however, are two products expected to experience an appreciable impetus as a result of the ruling. Both are grown in large quantities in the Islands. Both have been barred from mainland markets because of the embargo.

Cold treatment probably will be favored as the more desirable method of processing, according to agricultural authorities. They point out that fruits such as the papaia and avacado can withstand refrigeration much better than they can withstand heating. Another important factor is the presence in Honolulu of large cold storage plants which could be readily adapted for the cold treatment of Island produce.

In addition to the treatment by refrigeration and heat, experiments have been made with the use of methyl bromide gas which is pumped under pressure into an airtight compartment containing fruits or vegetables. The gas destroys the larva of the fruit fly without injuring the fruit in any way.

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Journey in Search of Green

WE WENT in search of green. Cool woods, shadowed lakes, and the smooth melodies of running water; these were the promises we kept before us as the long road unraveled northward. We were tired of heat. Our Southern hills were burned brown by it. Our fields were dry.

"If only there were one green meadow with a pond in it and rushes around the edges," we told each other. "Or a wooded place no larger than one's own backyard, just so long as ferns grew there and grass." But it was no use. Rain in a Southern California summer is one of the very rarest of all phenomena.

* * *

FROM THAT FIRST dizzy second when we were caught up in the marvelous Golden Gate Bridge and flung breathlessly across the Bay, we began to feel as though our goal must be very near. Almost before the magic towers of San Francisco had slipped back into their perpetual silver mist we were anticipating spruce and pine, cedars and the fabulous redwoods. This was foolish, of course. There were many tedious miles of ranch-land to be gone through; hay-fields, vineyards and fruit-orchards like our own far to the South.

However, by the time that we found ourselves in the Redwood Empire, our fondest dream of northern beauty had been fulfilled. We had witnessed the steady encroachment of green upon gold and brown and had seen the fields give way, one by one, before the relentless advance of timber. We had seen, too, the advent of mountain streams and had exclaimed with joy at the novelty of water moving free of canal-banks and irrigation-ditches, yet by none of these signs had we been prepared for the loveliness we were to enter into so unexpectedly when, with a sudden dip and turn of the highway, we dropped down into the first of those unbelievable groves which are the especial pride and glory of California.

The road went on, northward into lumbering country and into farming sections whose lush, green fields bordered by the silver of split-rail fences and Queen Anne's lace were too often marred by fire-blackened stumps and the sad, still shapes of fallen trees. This land has not been long away from the forest. It has a kind of startled look as though it had not yet had time to grow accustomed to so much sky and sun.

It was not much farther to the sea, just a few marshy miles of reeds and wild rice, and then the sudden silver of sand laid flat against bright water. We found these northern beaches to be very different from those of Southern California. The latter are almost always very broad and white and seem to stretch unendingly in a straight line. These are narrow and gray. Black cliffs have their roots in them and sharp rocks grow up along their outer edge where waves are forever running the gamut of every known blue and green. The quantity of driftwood which litters so much of the shoreline of our north country is truly amazing. Runaway logs, for the most part, and trees uprooted by winter storms, this waste material collects in huge piles like ceremonial pyres at the mouth of every stream that emerges from the lumbering country and in the shelter of a thousand shallow coves. Here it lies for years, being gradually worked upon by salt and sun until finally it loses all semblance of the rough-barked, green-leafed thing it once was and takes upon itself the patina of old pewter, at once beautiful and artificial.

Coastal Oregon proved to be everything that a tree-hungry heart could wish for. Here roads literally disappear into tunnels of green; paved over and under and on both sides with birch, maple, and spruce, with wild grapevines, berry bushes, and scores of trailing creepers. These woods are not afraid of the ocean. In many places they adventure almost to the water's edge, seeking to fling their emerald and beryl-colors out into the aquamarine of moving tides.

* * *

THE GREEN OF Washington is tinged with the blue of her many lakes and threaded through with the moving silver of her swift streams. The maples, so many varieties that we soon lost count, were just beginning to turn color here and their smoldering flame and sultry gold tones burned the more brightly for a dark background of evergreens. Now we saw the mountain-ash, that dramatically lovely tree whose clustered red berries are arranged in such orderly designs among polished leaves that the whole has a curiously make-believe look, like an illustration from a fairy-tale. There were white birches, too, in these cool Washington forests, as delicate and clear upon spruce-shadow and cedar as patterns traced in frost.

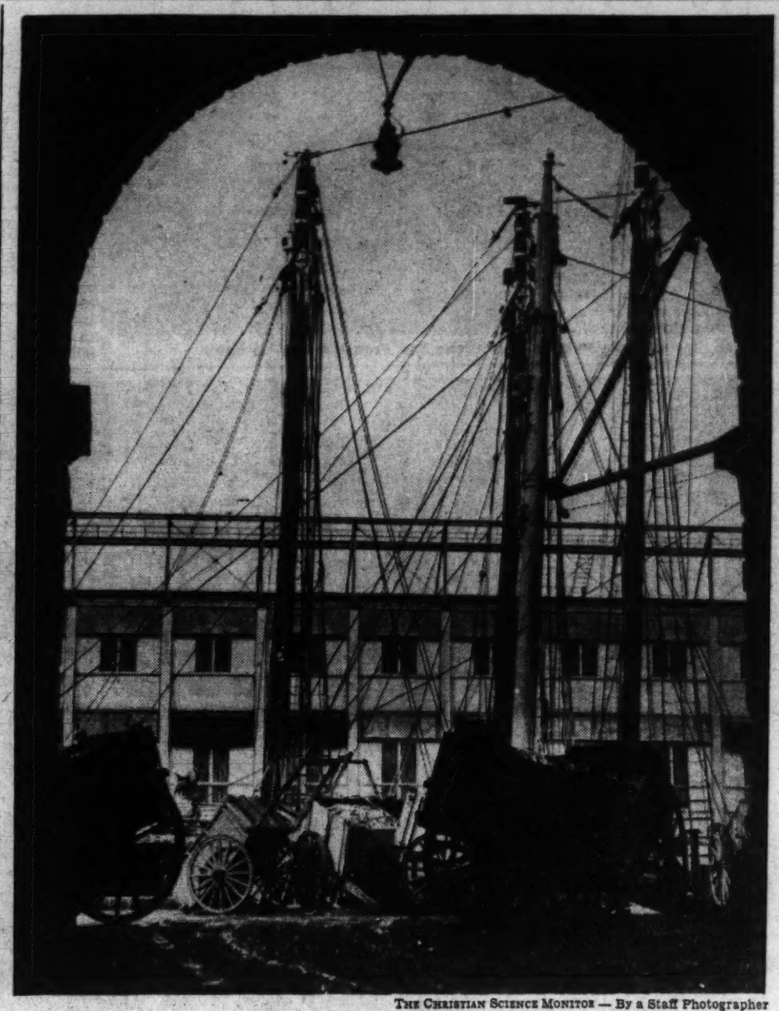
The crossing from Port Angeles, Washington, to Vancouver Island, B. C., was an adventure in another kind of green; cool, sea-water green sliding away from the sides of the ferry in long, jade-colored swells. The green of the island itself we found to be very much like that through which we had been traveling for so many miles. The trees which grew here—evergreens, ash, and birch—are the same as those we had admired so much on the other side of the Juan de Fuca Strait, and the same luxuriant growth of ferns, creeping vines, and berry-bushes is evident. But the green country lanes are something different, being very quiet and undefinably English. We will always remember Victoria as the city where flowers grow in the downtown streets almost as lavishly as they do in the residential sections. Window-boxes overflowing with color decorate the fronts of most public buildings, and flower-baskets suspended from the cross-arms of street lamps trail rose, blue, and gold over the heads of shoppers.

Viewed from the top of Grouse Mountain, Vancouver seems to be in imminent danger of being rolled under and drowned by the vast tide of green which comes surging in on all sides of her. The green shadows of Stanley Park, the green gorges of the Capilano, the changing greens of the water-front and the Marine Drive; after several days of these we had almost reached the point where we looked out at the world through a subaqueous haze. We became alarmed, "Let us go home," we said, "before too much of this beauty shall have dulled our appreciation."

* * *

WE WENT, AND when they asked us at the border, "Where have you been?" we answered gaily, "In search of green." If they looked at us strangely, we didn't care, for we were voyagers who had traveled far in search of our hearts' desire and, having found it, were glad to return once more to the place from which we had started. We had expected to regret leaving all this lush loveliness behind, yet curiously enough when the moment of parting came, instead of feeling sad for that which was past, we felt only eagerness to be again in our own so-different California. "It is beautiful there, too," we told ourselves and were surprised at the realization. "Not so green, it's true, nor so cool, yet beautiful in ways of which these northern woods have never dreamed." Sometimes we need contrasts to give us the right perspective.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — By a Staff Photographer

THE BOSTON FISH PIER

THE gulls idle low over Boston's Fish Pier. Just as the sun slips above the stone battlements of Governor's Island, the sea-battered craft, stocky wooden sailers with lines like racing yachts, rusty steam trawlers, and streamlined diesels, tie up. Then, for a brief three hours, the steam winches hiss, the hemp sings, the wooden pulleys creak, the iron-shod wheels clatter on the granite paving stones, while an atmosphere of bustling good cheer is mellowed beneath a light blanket of morning mist.

But, as the warm rays melt away the vapor, there comes a lull. Ropes drop beside the short, staysail masts of the Gloucester boats, the loaded carts are tipped down and the empty ones tipped up. There comes a quiet moment in the morning at old Fish Pier. It was at this instant that the photographer caught this scene of mist, masts, ropes, carts, and cobblestones.

During this pause, captains and crew gather around the auction block, complain of the prices, read the news, and spin their famous yarns. Go where you will, you'll never hear better.

The "rock in a weary land"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is in the human heart an indefinable yearning which materiality can never satisfy. This longing has been variously analyzed, but perhaps it is most often defined as the "homing instinct," because its prevalent outcropping is evidenced in a desire to cling to familiar scenes, old friends, or places which we have called home. Even when more desirable environments and new activities beckon, one is apt to feel that if he could take the old home along, he would have no regrets.

As we wander to fields afar, the glamour of material pleasures, indulgences, and successes may, for a time, silence this longing. Artificial existence may even seem to develop tastes and desires which appear satisfied with superficiality. But when the tragedies of human experience destroy our peace, the old yearning, welling up from out the boundless deep, again turns thought homeward. Looking out upon the devastated area of mortal sense, we may imagine that the scenes of our childhood, the voice of a loved friend, or the restful atmosphere of the old home will restore what we seem to have lost. But do they? Human experience answers, No, for materiality, however alluring, has never been able to offer more than temporary satisfaction.

Where, then, shall we find the solace for which we long? Christian Science declares that we can find it only in the source of our true being—Spirit, God. It is not for material things, new or old, that we yearn. It is divine loveliness and peace, the true heaven within which we desire with unabated longing. The angelic tones of Life's loveliness, Truth's beauty, Love's tenderness, Soul's perfection are found only in the spiritual realm. Thus our indestructible yearning indicates that the true man is asserting himself in our consciousness, and is revealing to us our divine origin and birthright.

It is the real man, or true selfhood, which Isaiah envisioned when he said (Isaiah 32:2): "And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." But how can the real man become a hiding place from the sharp winds of doubt and discouragement; a covert from the tempestuous waves of fear; a refreshing and unfailing inspiration in the desert of material hopes and ambitions; and a calm secluded refuge in this trouble-racked world? If there be such heavenly hope, how can one make practical use of it amid the buffetings of corporeal sense?

Christian Science answers these legitimate queries with directness, clarity, and pure logic. Being foundationed by Mind, Truth, divine Principle, it analyzes the difficulty and presents a practical and provable solution. Thus on page 251 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read that "the divine Mind makes perfect, acts upon the so-called human mind through truth, leads the human mind to relinquish all error, to find the divine Mind to be the only Mind, and the healer of sin, disease, death. This process of higher spiritual understanding improves mankind until error disappears, and nothing is left which deserves to perish or to be punished."

Mind is expressed in its ideas, which, being mental and spiritual, must be mentally and spiritually discerned. As one lays hold upon such ideas as intelligence, poise, stability, activity, beauty, and gratitude, they begin to operate in his experience to the destruction of unhappy manifestations such as fear, doubt, injustice, criticism, and other condemnatory beliefs which picture man as a hopeless wanderer searching for an indefinite home. One who steadfastly clings to divine ideas as true, and through persistent right thinking establishes them in his consciousness, presently awakens to find evil disappearing from his experience. He does not ask whence came evil nor whither it went. He knows that as the hypothetical opposite of good, evil never really existed.

When the wanderer in the weary land of material sense, chastened by his failures and disappointments, humbly pauses in the shadow of the great rock—his own true spiritual being—he sees before him a vista inconceivably vast and ineffably fair. The invalid finds no incurability in this vast realm of divine Life and Love, for disease has never entered its portal. The businessman sees no gaunt lack, failing business, or depression, for here in this divinely mental realm, only ideas of wisdom dwell. With unerring direction they lead the humble seeker out of the paths of greed, selfishness, and depression to the understanding of God's affluence. Looking through the lens of Spirit the former criminal beholds his true selfhood as the child of God, and in humility begins to direct his steps to his rightful home of upright and joyous activity.

Through the study and practice of scientific Christianity, as revealed to this age by Mrs. Eddy, humanity finds the satisfaction for which it yearns. Through this scientific truth one hears again the angelic notes of Love and Life which he seemed to have lost. As he obediently listens to Life's harmony, he recognizes it to be the original harmony of his own true being. And, triumphantly guided by the angelic strains through the weary land of sense to the habitation of Soul, he rejoices that he has at last come home.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish)

We Speak of Flowers

WE SPEAK of flowers—now that flowers have left—
In names that are a little lonely sound
In a wide world, that know themselves bereft
Of something sleeping straitly under ground,
Know that no more the shape takes home the name,
Only the name will hover on the air,
And fade along the silence whence it came—
The strong, sweet thing itself no longer there.

Hear, through our speech, the lonely names go seeking
Shapes that had stood awhile by walk or wall:
Our voices, now—for all our level speaking—
Carry the sound not quite a cry or call,
Nor quite the common speaking, word on word,
Nor quite our own, but heard . . . or nearly heard.

DAVID MORTON

Autumn Twilight

BLUE dusk is kind to an autumn farm,
Frosting each leaf with moonlit charm.

But midnight's magic is dark and bold,
Crisping the pond with sudden cold.

Slow twilight drenching the orchard wall
Softly with dew is best of all.

Oh, be not startled if, in a trice,
Wildly your heart turns over twice,

When silver apples, with rustling sound,
Drop from the tree to star the ground

As twilight pours, like a purple spell,
Out of the Dipper over the well.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

A Silent Celebrity

MARK TWAIN (Samuel Clemens), who came to the office, was a frequent member of week-end parties at Jorjalma, the Harvey's country home. I can see him still, as vividly as when he was among us, dressed in one of the white linen or white flannel suits he always wore, with his white hair forming a halo around his splendid head and his dark eyes shining with mischief. He was as impish as a bad boy, and we never knew what he would do next.

One evening I put him beside May Sinclair, the English novelist, at a dinner I was giving. It was Miss Sinclair's first visit to America, and she was the most silent guest we had ever had from any shore. The favorite indoor sport of literary New York that winter was the effort to draw Miss Sinclair out. No one succeeded. She had just published her novel "The Divine Fire," which was having a sensational success in England and America. Like the rest of us, Mr. Clemens was fascinated by the amazing contrast between the passion and power of that novel and the personality of the prim, tucked-in little woman who had written it. That night he did his best to make her talk. He himself had never been more entertaining. But Miss Sinclair took Mark Twain as she took every one else—almost in silence.

At the end of the dinner, when we were leaving the men alone, Mr. Clemens escorted Miss Sinclair to the dining-room door. Having opened it for her he stopped, faced her, and fixed his brilliant eyes on hers. With the greatest of solemnity he put his fingers to his lips and produced a long-drawn, sibilant "H-u-s-s-h." Then he went back to his place at the table. As we passed into the next room together Miss Sinclair stared at me, and spoke at last.

"Now, why did he do that?" she asked. "I hadn't said a word!"—From "Three Rousing Cheers," by ELIZABETH JORDAN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Police Horses

LOOSED in the paddock, freed from traffic noise,
They stretch their necks and drink the morning air
That wears the tang of rain-washed grass and trees.
They canter close to two excited boys
Who mount the fence and teeter, posing there
To catch the steady eyes they wish to please.
These creatures being wise ignore the hands
Outstretched in empty gesture to allure.
At ease with men they have a certain wit;
They will give favors but they make demands,
They will not come unless the prize is sure,
But having come they will pay well for it.
And certain now they toss their clicking heels
That spurn the grass and offers both as one;
For here is freedom and too hardly bought
To give in trade for two hands' mute appeals.
They race boyward in jest, turn and are gone
And all that they will give, all that is caught
By two lads lost in wonder and desire
Is a moment thunder-bound and memory-wrought
When wild eyes flashed and iron hooves struck fire.

JOHN RITCHEY

Stefansson Found His Frontier in the Arctic

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, born of Icelandic immigrants in a lonely settlement on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, was a follower of the frontier by heritage and character. At fifteen years, he was herding cattle on the plains of North Dakota. He was a lean, tall, restless lad who rode his pony like an Indian; but, unlike an Indian, his mind was burning. He had not yet found his frontier. Twelve years later he was at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, looking over the white world of the polar seas. Since then he has explored and mapped many thousands of miles of arctic territory and spent more time north of the Arctic Circle than any other explorer. From that first winter on Mackenzie Bay, he has been the world's foremost pioneer in the study of arctic life.

Ever since his first expedition Stefansson has looked at the arctic not as a weird and mysterious background for exploits and adventures, but as a frontier to be studied and slowly to be reclaimed from myth to the uses of men. . . .

With the frontiersman's attitude toward new country, Stefansson has brought about a minor revolution in the methods of polar exploration. He conceived the North as a challenge and a promise which must be met on its own terms and must be mastered not by equipment and defiance, but by adaptation. He has not depended on base camps, depots of supplies, a careful charting of activities in terms of food and fuel brought up from the temperate latitudes; all his expeditions have lived off the country. His explorations have been the work of men of resource and intelligence, implemented with the polar craft which was their armor against disaster: not men against the North, but men finding an alliance, exacting but steadfast, with the earth's last wilderness. The longer Stefansson and his men remained in the arctic the more secure was their existence. They could have lived on indefinitely.

If Vilhjalmur Stefansson had a formula for polar conquest it was the formula learned from his own Middle Border—imagination and will. He has kept alive the virtues and powers of frontier folk; exercising their qualities to produce a harvest that only the future can evaluate and repeating in his life, with greater intensity, hazard, and drama, the pattern of pathfinder and colonizer which his Norse people had followed along the Upper Mississippi a generation before him.—From "Upper Mississippi," by WALTER HAVIGHURST, (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"Den vældige Klippe i tørstende Land"

Oversættelser af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DER findes i Menneskehjertet en uforklarlig Higen, som det materielle aldrig formaar at stille. Denne Længsel er paa forskellige Maader blevet analyseret, men vistnok oftest forklaret som "Hjemfølelse", fordi den oftest giver sig Udslag i Trang til at holde fast ved kendte Omgivelser, gamle Venner eller de Steder, vi har kaldt vort Hjem. Selv naar mere attraaværdige Omgivelser og ny Virksomhed vinker os, faar vi let en Følelse af, at om vi kunde bringe det gamle Hjem med os, vilde vi ikke føle noget Savn.

Naar vi drager bort til fjerne Egne, kan vi maaske for en Tid fortrylles af materielle Glæder, Nydelser eller Sejre, og vor Længsel derved bringes til Tavshed. En unaturlig Tilværelse kan maaske tilmed synes at udvikle Smag og Ønsker, som tilsyneladende lader sig tilfredsstille ved Overfladiskhed. Men naar Menneskelivets Tragedier ødelægger vor Fred, stiger paany den gamle Længsel frem fra det bundløse Dyb og vender vore Tanker mod Hjemmet. Naar vi ser ud over dødelig Sansnings hærgede Vidder, vil vi maaske bilde os ind, at vor Barndomsegn, en kær Vens Stemme eller det gamle Hjems husvalende Atmosfære vil genoprette, hvad vi synes at have mistet. Men vil de formaa dette? Menneskelig Erfaring svarer med et Nej, for det materielle, hvor tillokkende det end maatte forekomme, har aldrig formaaet at skænke os andet end midlertidig Tilfredsstillelse.

Hvor kan vi da finde den Trøst, vi længes efter? Kristen Videnskab erklærer, at vi kun kan finde den i Kilden til vor sande Væren—i Aand, Gud. Det er ikke materielle Ting, nye eller gamle, vi higer efter. Det er guddommelig Mildhed og Fred, det sande Himmeriges Rige inden i os, der er vore brændende Ønskers Maal. Engletonerne fra Livets Mildhed, fra Sandhedens Skønhed, Kærlighedens Ømhed, Sjælens Fuldkommenhed findes kun i det aandelige Rige. Saaledes viser vor uforgængelige Higen, at det sande Menneske gør sig gældende i vor Bevidsthed og aabenbarer os vor guddommelige Oprindelse og Fødselsret.

Det er det virkelige Menneske eller sande Selv, som aabenbaredes for Esajas, da han sagde (Esajas 32:2): "Hver af dem [skal være] som Læ imod Storm og Ly imod Regnskyl, som Bække i Ørk, som en vældig Klippes Skygge i tørstende Land". Men hvorledes kan det virkelige Menneske blive Læ imod Tvivlens og Mismodets stærke Storme; Ly imod Frygtens Uvejrsbølger; frisk og uudtømmelig Inspiration i de materielle Forhaabningers og Ærgerrighedens Ørken; og et roligt, afsondret Tilflugtsted i denne forpinte Verden? Om der findes et saadant himmelsk Haab, hvorledes kan man da praktisk anvende dette midt i den legemlige Sansnings Anmasselse?

Kristen Videnskab besvarer disse berettigede Spørgsmaal ganske direkte, klart og fuldkommen logisk. Ud fra Sindets, Sandhedens og det guddommelige Princips Grundvold analyserer den Vanskeligheden og skænker en praktisk og bevislig Løsning. Saaledes læser vi paa Side 251 i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, at "det guddommelige Sind fuldkommengør, virker paa det saakaldte menneskelige Sind gennem Sandhed, leder det menneskelige Sind til at opgive enhver Vildfarelse og indse, at det guddommelige Sind er det eneste Sind, og at det helbreder Synd, Sygdom og Død. Denne den højere aandelige Forstaaelses Proces forædler Menneskeheden, indtil Vildfarelsen forsvinder, og intet lades tilbage, som fortjener at forgaa eller straffes."

Sindet finder Udtryk i sine Ideer, som fordi de er mentale og aandelige, maa opfattes mentalt og aandeligt. Naar man lægger Vind paa Ideer som Intelligens, Ligevægt, Stabilitet, Aktivitet, Skønhed og Taknemmelighed, begynder de i ens Liv at arbejde paa Tilintetgørelse af ulykkelige Manifestationer som Frygt, Tvivl, Uretfærdighed, Kritik og andre forkastelige Forestillinger, som fremstiller Mennesket som en haabløs Vandrer, der søger efter et ubestemt Hjem. Et Menneske, der holder urokkelig fast ved guddommelige Ideer som sande og ved stadig rigtig Tænkning grundfæster dem i sin Bevidsthed, vaagner snart op til at se det onde forsvinde ud af sit Liv. Han spørger ikke, hvorfra det onde kom, heller ikke hvor det blev af. Han forstaar, at som en hypotetisk Modsætning til det gode var det onde i Virkeligheden aldrig til.

Naar en Vandrer i den materielle Sansnings tørstende Land, lutret gennem Nederlag og Skuffelser, ydmygt standser i Skyggen af den vældige Klippe—hans egen sande aandelige Væren—aabner der sig for ham et ufattelig vidtstrakt og usigelig skønt Udsyn. Den lidende finder ingen Uhelbredelighed i dette det guddommelige Livs og den guddommelige Kærligheds uhyre Rige, for Sygdom er aldrig kommet inden for dets Porte. Forretningsmanden ser hverken Mangel eller Tab, daarlig Forretning eller Depression, for her i dette guddommeligt mentale Rige bor kun Visdommens Ideer. Med aldrig svigtende Førelse leder de den ydmygt søgende bort fra Begærlighedens, Selviskhedens og Depressionens Vej og ind til Forstaaelsen af Guds Overflod. Gennem Aandens Linse ser den tidligere Forbryder sit sande Selv som Guds Barn, og i Ydmyghed begynder han at rette sin Vandring hen imod sit retmæssige Hjem i ærlig og lykkelig Virksomhed.

Ved at studere og praktisere videnskabelig Kristendom, som den aabenbaredes for vor Tid af Mrs. Eddy, finder Menneskeheden den Tilfredsstillelse, den tørster efter. Gennem denne videnskabelige Sandhed hører vi atter det Englebudskab om Kærlighed og Liv, som vi syntes var taget fra os. Naar vi i Lydighed lytter til Livets Harmoni, vil vi erkende, at dette er vor egen sande Værens oprindelige Harmoni. Og Engletonerne vil føre os sejrrigt gennem Sansernes tørstende Land til Sjælens Bolig, og vi vil frydes over endelig at være hjemme.

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San Francisco-Los Angeles Bottleneck Is Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—Last bad bottleneck on the heavily traveled main coastal highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco has been eliminated with completion of the new four-lane divided thoroughfare over Cuesta Pass, just north of this city.

No longer need modern motor traffic slow down to something like the pace of the early padres and pioneers who crossed the Santa Lucia Mountains by this same route, a part of the famed Camino Real.

Two and a half years of continual work, without serious interruption of traffic, and expenditure of a round million of dollars, has culminated in two days of dedicatory ceremonies, scheduled for Nov. 4 and 5.

Comparison of the new road with the one which it supplants, built between 1914 and 1922, provides a striking commentary on progress in the art of highway construction during the last two decades.

The new highway in this particular sector is only three-quarters of a mile shorter than the old one, but the time it takes to traverse it has been cut down to anywhere from one-half to one-ninth. If you got behind a big truck and trailer on the old Cuesta grade, you were in for a long, slow journey.

The number of curves has been cut down from 71 to 12, the width of the roadbed increased from 24 to 52 feet, and the minimum radius of curve increased from 60 to 800 feet. The maximum grade remains, as before, seven degrees. Length of the sector is 3.282 miles, instead of four as before.

Since the founding of the Mission of San Luis Obispo de Tolosa by Padre Junipero Serra in 1772, Cuesta Pass has provided an ever-changing picture. First, Franciscan fathers, Spanish couriers, soldiers, mail carriers and brigands traveled this way by primeval trail. Then, traveling by such road as nature offered, immigrant wagons.

In 1855, two horse stages, later supplanted by six- and eight-horse vehicles, came this way. Many passengers on the early stages were required to work their way, in addition to paying a good fare, by pushing the stage up hills and holding it from upsetting at certain places.

A better road was built in 1876 and, after the advent of the automobile, a still better one was provided. This latter road, completed with a concrete pavement in 1922, is the one which is now supplanted by the new highway.

A year was spent, in 1936 and 1937, in surveys, soil investigations and studies to determine the best route and method of construction. No less than 1,365,000 cubic yards of stone and rock were moved in building the new road, as contrasted with only 89,000 cubic yards moved in constructing its predecessor.

Despite an unusual severe winter which required suspension of opeations for nearly three months, an average of 100,000 cubic yards of earth have been moved each month.

As part of the project, a reinforced concrete overhead crossing of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been constructed under separate contract at a cost of $100,000.

The project has been carried out under the general supervision of Lester H. Gibson, District Engineer. V. E. Pearson is Resident Engineer and the contract has been performed by the Metropolitan Construction Company.

New Widened Highway Over Cuesta Pass on Los Angeles-San Francisco Coastal Route

Child Started on Book Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Keeping silence in the reading halls and the books on the shelves in perfect order are no longer looked upon as prime duties of a good librarian, it developed at the Ohio Regional Library Conference here.

From West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, librarians gathered to study ways of improving their technique, which today centers upon giving an inviting environment and intelligent service. Speaking on this score, Henry M. Busch, professor of sociology at Cleveland College of Western Reserve University said:

"I am aware of the trend toward comfort, modernity and informality in the library, but I should like to see that trend accentuated and entrenched—no more frosty, repressive atmosphere, but warm, comfortable and cheery places that make people feel at home.

"The library is the neighborhood reading place, not a medieval scholastic retreat. It seems to me that in such an environment children will learn to love books and things connected with intellectual life which are likely to lead to a continued and growing habit of reading."

Prof. Busch maintained that the librarian can do the most effective adult education work by starting with the children, giving particular attention to their reading habits. Another responsibility that he placed upon librarians was that of recognizing the powerful part propaganda plays in the modern world in the formation of public opinion.

"In the analysis of propaganda," said he, "all forces which call themselves educational must co-operate. The library, however, contains a great deal of material not readily recognized as biased. The librarian in advisory service to the reader occupies a position of trust, and has a moral responsibility therefore, not to subject the reader to biased material unless the bias is pointed out.

"The library in my judgment should not attempt the task of censorship. Nor should the librarian give her advice unsought. But the librarian whose advice is sought should give the readers guidance and protection."

Honolulu Mail Peak

A new all-time high record for gross receipts of the Honolulu Post Office was established last year at $26,433,227.

Elite of Horsedom Ready To Open New York Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The National Horse Show opens in Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening with more than 500 of the finest horses in the United States and Europe ready for competition in 130 events, among the chief being the contests for jumpers. Cavalry officers from six North American, South American and European nations with their mounts will compete for the prizes.

Two nations—Mexico and Cuba—which have never before competed in the National show have entered teams in the International military jumping contest. Mexico, it will be recalled, missed victory over the United States Army by only a half a point in the Inter-American Show in Washington recently.

Canada is returning to defend the championship it won last year, and Ireland has sent over a strong team headed by Capt. Daniel Corry. Chile will be represented again this year after a lapse of a year by a hard-riding team.

In all, six international teams are entered, and they appear evenly matched for one of the closest and most stirring battles over the hurdles in the history of competitive riding.

To the winners of the various contests will go a great array of silver trophies and about $24,000 in prize money. The largest of these is a purse of $2,000, donated by Mrs. Fitch Gilbert, for three-gaited saddle horses with natural tails.

The most prominent stables in the United States have entered their "stars" in the various divisions. Mrs. James B. Johnson, who was Miss Frances Dodge, of Rochester, Mich., has the largest string of all the single exhibitors, with 16 saddle and harness horses. Other prominent exhibitors are Mrs. John Hay Whitney, of Upperville, Va., who will seek to duplicate the hunter championship she won last year. She will face stern competition, however, from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Untermyer's stable, whose star rider is Miss Patricia Bolling, and from Crispin Oglevy, whose champion, Holystone, took the honors at the recent Piping Rock Horse Show.

Isaac Clothier of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Ulmo S. Randle, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George Greenlaigh, of Berryville, Va.; Mrs. Deborah Rood, of Wilmington, Del.; Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Mayer, owners of the May Top Stables, of Portchester, N. Y., and others also have strong entries in the jumping classes.

The heavy harness division looms as a wide open event, as Mrs. Loula Long Combs' champion Captivation, will not return to the show this year, and strong bids for the vacated title will be made by representatives of such powerful stables as those of Alfred B. Maclay, owner of Killearn Farm, Millbrook, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Moore, of the Seaton Hackney Farm, Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. E. Gwen Martin, of Norristown, Pa.

A large field will compete for the three-gaited saddle horse championship, with L. Victor Weil's Fair City Stable entries of Moreland's Mate and Dixie's Mate among the favorites.

Problems in N. Y. City Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Slum clearance and housing in New York City presents unique problems not found elsewhere, according to Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman of the New York Housing Authority and Commissioner of Housing and Buildings. The problem cannot, therefore, be approached from the same angle as in the average American town which has industry and low-rent housing on one side of the railroad tracks and business and better residences on the other, he told the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday.

"It is rather a group or cluster of small towns, each to a degree self-sufficient and beyond that point inter-dependent," he continued. "They are organic in character and definitely are not synthetic. It is difficult, therefore, to shift the elements without a thorough understanding of the consequences."

As an example of this, Mr. Rheinstein stressed that when about 10,000 persons were moved from slum areas in Manhattan and Brooklyn to a model housing project on the outskirts of the city, it entailed the construction of new streets, sewers, schools and police and fire houses, the cost of which, he declared, was "tremendous."

"If the wage earner returns to his job near his old home, he must travel two or three hours a day to and from his work," he continued. "That fatigues him, deprives him of his leisure and adds a burden to transportation. The cost of operating the city facilities in duplicate is heavy, and you still have your slums.

"On the other hand, clear your slum area and rebuild it and you remove the focus of infection, use the existing and costly facilities and do not disturb your labor market or remove customers from established business centers."

Mr. Rheinstein held it was difficult to overstate the importance of analyzing the city as a whole and concluding how traffic, industry and population should be distributed and how it should flow. The vital work is city planning, he declared.

Slum clearance and new housing work here is progressing favorably, he added.

The Violets That Bloom in November Keep Midwest Overcoats in Moth Balls

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Roses in December? No, not exactly, but here are some November horticultural notes from the Middle West where unseasonable warmth has put green back in the grass and kept overcoats in the moth balls:

Evanston, Ill.—Lilacs are blooming in the yard of Mrs. Walter Engelhart's home.

Roy Lake, Minn.—Mrs. Sid Rommel, wife of a forest ranger at Roy Lake, 250 miles north of the Twin Cities, picked a bouquet of nasturtiums, ordinarly frost-killed in September.

Milltown, Wis.—The A. H. Orban family is enjoying home grown vegetables out of season, peas from their garden vines.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Strawberry plants which bore fruit the first time last May still are yielding.

Watertown, Wis.—Farmers are reaping second crops of apples, peas, and strawberries.

Oakland, Neb.—Harry Jacobs, a mechanic, has cotton blossoms in his backyard. His neighbors have a snowball bush and a cherry tree in bloom.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A lily is in bloom in the garden of Mrs. R. F. Bertch and in adjoining St. Paul, the Adolph Johnson family has tomatoes in the garden. Buds are on willow trees in both cities.

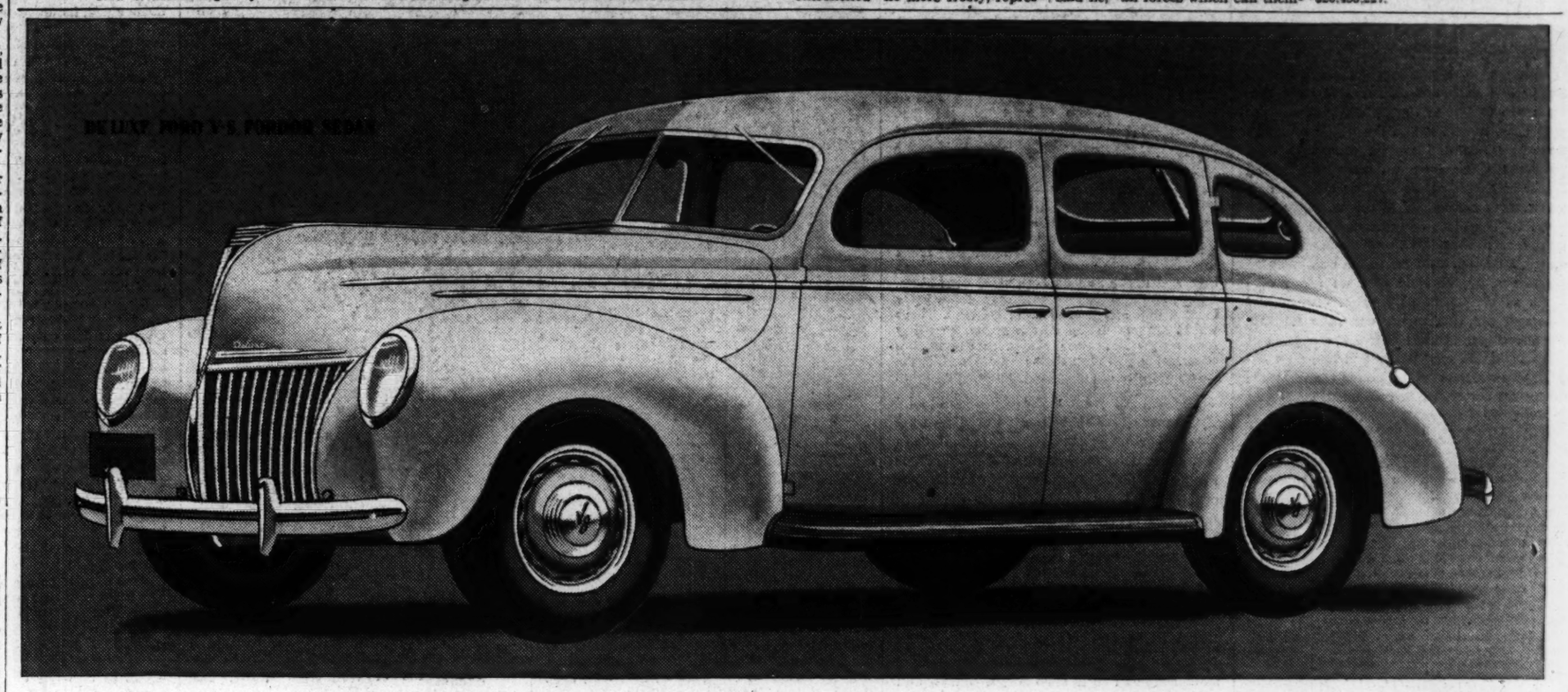
Des Moines, Iowa—Farmers are advertising "fresh strawberries for sale," and enjoying second crops of potatoes, barley, apples and oats. Violets were in bloom at Kanawha.

Muncie, Ind.—McCulloch park has violets in bloom and several lawns have dandelions; cherry trees are bearing.

And now folks, sit tight on your seats and hold your hats—Walter Blanchard, a farmer of Muncie, says he saw a flock of ducks flying north.

Why Youths Quit School

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nearly half of the young people who drop out of school do so because of lack of money, the National Youth Administration reported Nov. 2. It said a study being made in seven cities shows that about three out of ten quit classes because they feel they have had enough education, and one in ten quits because of a preference for work experience.



Announcing the

NEW FORD V-8 CARS *for* 1939

HERE is real progress in motor car manufacturing. Greater value for every motorist has been built into the two new Ford V-8 cars for 1939. Both help bring new meaning to the familiar Ford phrase—"The Quality Car in the Low-price Field."

Here are two new cars that give further expression to the forward-looking policy of the Ford Motor Company . . . traditional Ford dependability and economy combined with modern, progressive engineering.

The Ford way of doing things is the source of greater value in the two new Ford cars for 1939.

Each car has been given its own distinctive appearance, yet each reflects Ford leadership in design. Both bring you something of the fine streamlining of the Lincoln-Zephyr—recognized style leader for the industry. The interior appointments of the 1939 Ford cars are especially rich and are in keeping with their beauty of line and contour. Every detail is styled for good taste and good service.

Both are big, roomy cars, equipped with hydraulic brakes and powered with the V-8 engine that gives you so much extra power, smoothness and efficiency. This year, the quiet performance of the V-8 engine has been matched by the new quiet built into every part of the car.

The 1939 Ford cars bring you greater riding ease on every road. New seat construction, flexible cantilever transverse springs and double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers give triple-cushioned riding comfort.

Both Ford cars for 1939 are Ford-priced for greater dollar value. From bumper to bumper, inside and out, they are the most outstanding cars in all Ford history.

FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD CARS FOR 1939

Advanced Streamlining • *Newly Styled Interiors*
V-type 8-cylinder Engines★ • *Hydraulic Brakes*
All-steel Bodies • *Scientific Soundproofing*
Triple-cushioned Comfort • *Lower Prices*

★A choice of 60-horsepower or 85-horsepower engine in the new Ford V-8. The De Luxe Ford has the 85-horsepower engine.

LOWER 1939 PRICES
(For cars delivered in Detroit—taxes extra)

	(60-hp. engine)	(85-hp. engine)
FORD V-8		
Coupe	$584	$624
Tudor Sedan	$624	$664
Fordor Sedan	$669	$709
DE LUXE FORD V-8		(85-hp. engine)
Coupe		$684
Tudor Sedan		$724
Convertible Coupe		$769
Fordor Sedan		$769
Convertible Sedan		$899

Both the Ford V-8 and the De Luxe Ford V-8 come equipped with bumpers and bumper guards, spare tire and lock, cigar lighter, twin horns, dual windshield wipers, and headlight beam indicator on instrument panel, at no extra charge. De Luxe cars also have an extra tail light and sun visor, de luxe steering wheel, glove compartment lock, clock, and Rustless Steel wheel bands, at no extra charge.

FORD-BUILT MEANS TOP VALUE

NOW ON DISPLAY AT SHOWROOMS OF FORD DEALERS

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1938

City Manager Proposal Is Hardest Fought Issue

Up in three cities—Townsend test, and no public service jobs for married women also vital.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Adoption of the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of municipal government in Cambridge, Northampton and Quincy constitutes the most important and controversial issue among the various local referendums appearing on the Nov. 8 ballots in several Massachusetts cities and towns.

While only those voters living in Cambridge, Northampton and Quincy will cast ballots on the City Manager-Proportional Representation question, this issue has attracted wider attention than any other on the local ballots.

As to other issues, in several districts a test vote is under way on a modified Townsend Plan. In others, the voters will be called to express their opinion on whether married women whose husbands are employed should be barred from positions in the public service.

In New Bedford, an important charter change is being decided, while several districts will vote whether to instruct their Representatives to back a constitutional amendment prohibiting the spending of gasoline tax revenue for purposes other than highway work.

The statute allowing all Massachusetts cities except Boston to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation or Plan E system of government was adopted by the 1938 Legislature and immediately the citizens of Cambridge, Northampton, Waltham and Quincy filed petitions for a referendum. Through a technicality, however, the Waltham petition was ruled off the ballot.

Opposition a Boomerang

At that time the Cambridge City Council adopted obstructionist tactics which gave considerable impetus to the very movement various Councilors are opposing. Because of the nature of the City Council opposition the impression in Cambridge has grown that a change of government is necessary in that city to bring about more efficient operation of the city. Therefore, the reform drive which started with much less chance of success is expected to result in a close vote, with the proponents given a fair chance of success.

While the Quincy and Northampton Plan E is not attracting such state-wide attention, the work is being effectively done. Many persons predict success in Northampton and possibly in Quincy.

Although opponents of Plan E contend the system is dictatorial and bound to result in curtailment of services and municipal employment, proponents point to Cincinnati as the outstanding example of Plan E government.

In Cincinnati, they explain, services have been rendered more efficient—not curtailed—employees have not been discharged. Instead they have been retained and their salaries raised generally.

Giving Voters a Break

Furthermore, they argue, the Plan E form of government has made democracy more effective by making certain, through proportional representation, that each voter is represented in the Council by a Councilor for whom he cast a favorable vote. Thus, with the appointment of a city manager by the Council to conduct the administrative functions of the Government, the voter actually has a part in the city government.

The issue regarding the employment of married women in public service is particularly important because approval of this "public opinion" question in various districts will be the signal for a concentrated effort to drive such legislation through the General Court in 1939.

This question will be voted on by the citizens of the following districts: First Berkshire, Third and Fourth Bristol, Second and Eleventh Essex; Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Hampden; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Twentieth, Twenty - first, Twenty - second Twenty - third, Twenty - fourth, Twenty - fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Middlesex; Second, Third, Seventh and Tenth Norfolk; Ninth Plymouth, First to Twenty-second Suffolk, Eighth, Ninth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Worcester.

Brought About by Women

The public opinion vote on this question is the result of the legislative campaign of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Some Local Issues Face Hard Battle

The accompanying article is the last of five in which the arguments pro and con on the four state-wide referendums and the various local issues have been discussed. The other four articles appeared the first four days this week.

Curley Foes Start Democratic Break For Saltonstall

Republicans were today rejoicing at the increasing evidence of the widening schism in the Democratic party, the latest instance being the announcement by Frederick W. Mansfield, former Democratic Mayor of Boston, that he will vote for Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Governor.

The emphatic Mansfield announcement was issued to destroy reports that he had conferred several times with James M. Curley, Democratic nominee, and that he would not oppose Mr. Curley.

The former Mayor denounced the rumor as "merely Curley propaganda" and reiterated his insistence that Mr. Curley "must be driven from public office."

On the heels of the Mansfield announcement came the Democratic revelation that James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, will, in a radio address from California, support the entire Democratic ticket. Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, stated that the broadcast would be on the program of the Democratic rally in the Boston Garden tomorrow night.

Inasmuch as James Roosevelt in the 1936 campaign strongly supported Mr. Curley and the state ticket, the present announcement was not unexpected.

Meanwhile, John J. Murphy of Norwood, active supporter of Gov. Charles F. Hurley in primary, announced his support of Mr. Saltonstall, thus increasing the schism.

At various Worcester County rallies, Mr. Saltonstall opposed "those reciprocal trade agreements which have done so much harm to our Massachusetts industries." Thus both the gubernatorial candidates have expressed opposition to this New Deal policy. However, Mr. Saltonstall approved those trade agreements which did not conflict with the American standard of living.

The Republican candidate received the unrestricted support of John W. Haigis, G. O. P. gubernatorial nominee in 1936, who in a radio address called upon all those who voted for him in 1936 to vote for Mr. Saltonstall and the rest of the G. O. P. state ticket. The election of Mr. Saltonstall, he said, "would, I can promise you, restore all that is clean and decent in government."

While Republican hopes for a Saltonstall victory were soaring, Charles H. McGlue, in charge of registration work for the Democratic State Committee, kept Democratic hopes up by announcing that

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Dr. Carmichael Is Inaugurated As Tufts Head

New president urges a policy of 'pragmatic humanism' in address at induction ceremony.

In his inaugural address at the induction ceremonies this morning establishing him as seventh President of Tufts College, Dr. Leonard Carmichael analyzed the causes for the desire for change which is apparent in higher education today and spoke in defense of a constructive educational policy which he called "pragmatic humanism."

Dr. Carmichael isolated two sets of factors as primarily responsible for the current boiling of the educational pot. The first set of these causes, he said, is to be found in the different educational philosophies held by prominent educators; the second set, in new facts about education which have been discovered in recent years.

In discussing the general philosophies of education which today lead to divergent conclusions, he singled out three for special mention. The first of these he described as left-wing philosophies. Essentially these views, as exemplified by the writings of Rexford Tugwell, would suggest the training of students to live in the increasingly socialistic society of a rigidly planned economy.

The right-wing philosophies, on the other hand, he said, suggest a return to a not too clearly understood medievalism. He said Norman Foerster and Robert Hutchins represent different trends in this general theory.

Between these two right- and left-wing philosophies, Dr. Carmichael described a central, liberal, naturalistic philosophy of education which, in spite of criticisms, he still defended as most suited to the American scene.

Turning from an evaluation of these conflicting philosophies, Dr. Carmichael discussed the contribution of modern psychology and psychiatry to an understanding of the educational processes. He also especially emphasized the great importance of carefully executed studies of higher education in pointing the way for new developments in the college and university. As typical of such specific studies, he took the study of Pennsylvania colleges and schools just completed by William S. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In conclusion, Dr. Carmichael developed the position that a real consideration of the psychological nature of the individual, a "pragmatic humanism," as he called it, makes it possible to bring together many of the favorable characteristics of the conflicting philosophies of education which he had reviewed, and also allows the amalgamation into current educational practice of the valid findings of modern educational research.

In contrast to the autocratic direction of the early American Colleges, Chancellor Samuel P. Capen of the University of Buffalo, offered his formula for what a college president's manifold duties are today.

$16,924,000 Slum Clearing Plan Approved

Boston projects indorsed by Roosevelt as Mayor and head of housing authority go to capital.

Boston Today

While Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was in Washington today, ostensibly in the interest of the $16,924,000 loan contract for the construction of four slum clearance low rent housing projects in Boston, and a WPA appropriation to repair the City Hall, a telegram arrived at his office from Senator David I. Walsh advising the Mayor that the President has approved the slum-clearance loan contract.

The Mayor, accompanied by John A. Green, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, and his secretary, Cornelius J. Reardon, left Boston hurriedly last night for Washington.

The loan contract represents 90 per cent of the total cost of the projects.

Housing officials in Washington said they were unable to disclose where the four projects would be until the sites had been purchased.

They explained Nathan Straus, Administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, would sign a contract with the Boston Housing Authority for the loan as soon as possible, and that land purchases probably would be started immediately after that.

City Motor Cab Bill Is Dismissed

Judge Thomas J. Hammond of Suffolk Superior Court today dismissed the bill in equity brought by the City Motor Cab Association to enjoin the Independent Taxi Operators Association from displaying the slogan, "Stop taxi cab monopoly and give the Independents the same rights on public stands as are granted to corporation owned taxis."

The bill sought also to enjoin the Independents from creating the inference that a monopoly exists.

$2,000,000 Asked For Forest Work

A new fire hazard emergency in Massachusetts forests today posed a fiscal problem for Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council.

Conservation Commissioner Ernest J. Dean requested $2,000,000 for immediate forest clearance work. This sum is in addition to the $800,000 alloted him out of the special legislative session's bond issues.

The Governor and Council are puzzled as to how this sum can be put at the disposal of the Commissioner, whether permission to exceed the department's budget can be given, or whether some other allotment must be sidetracked to pay for forest clean-up work. The Council has been called to a special meeting at noon tomorrow to work out a solution.

Boston Considered As Ocean Airport

The possibility that Boston will become a transatlantic airport, a station on the future route of New York-Paris sleeper planes, looms in announcements from American Export Airlines, Inc., in New York.

Officials of the line, a subsidiary of American Export Lines, which operates combined freight and passenger vessels between New York and Mediterranean ports, told The Christian Science Monitor the proposed planes "might stop in Boston."

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, member of the Boston Port Authority, expressed gratification at this development and the hope that Boston would awaken to its opportunities to be linked by this rapid service to the capitals of Europe.

The air line officials emphasize that details of their proposed air service are still in the tentative stage. No decision has been made, for instance, as to whether the transatlantic planes will start at Baltimore, New York or Boston. If they start from New York, as is believed likely, they will operate out of North Beach Airport and after take-offs might stop in Boston, it was stated.

Women Voters Offer Aid to Election Board

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Carl Baskin — Representatives of the League of Women Voters and the Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners discuss election arrangements and the problem of illegal registration.

William A. Motley

Miss Elizabeth M. Curry

How to Pronounce Cardenas? Mexico Answers With Record

When the answer to a letter to the President of Mexico comes in the form of a phonograph record—but this is getting ahead of the story.

"The Monitor Views the News" program goes on the air through 325 radio stations, with perhaps twice that number of announcers handling the script. This means the pronunciation of proper names becomes a proper problem.

In the search for accuracy it has been found that in many names there were wide divergences of opinion, even by experts in the same language. Then again the owner of the name may have decided to use a somewhat different pronunciation than that usually accepted. In this case the "owner is always right."

Came the day, a few months ago, when Mexico's President was in the news along with a rebellious general. Many were the differences of opinion as to the pronunciation. What better way to get it correctly than to ask the President himself?

So off went a letter asking President Lazero Cardenas if he would be so kind as to assign someone to send to Boston the proper pronunciation of his name and also, if convenient, that of the rebel General Saturnino Cedillo.

Several months passed. Then one bright morning came a small wooden box. Inside was a phonograph record. With the record was the following letter headed, in Spanish, "Independent Department of Information and Publicity":

"The letter with the date of June 13 last that you sent to the President of the Republic was turned over to this department with instructions from the First Magistrate of the Nation himself in order that your request may be duly met.

"In order to accommodate you I take pleasure in sending you herewith a disk, on which has been recorded the correct pronunciation of the names of President Cardenas and of the ex-General S. Cedillo. On the reverse you will find a translation into English of the most important sentences that the President Cardenas said in his recent message to the people of Cuba, on the occasion of the homage that the latter paid to Mexico."

It was signed Lic. Alfonso Pulido Islas.

Now here was a real way to get authentic pronunciation. Quickly the record was played. A voice with a distinct English accent came on and said:

"We are now going to tell you how to pronounce correctly the name of General Lazaro Cardenas, constitutional President of the Republic of Mexico. This is how you should say it":

Then followed the name pronounced at different speeds, several times, permitting of careful analysis.

Next we heard:

"Now we shall tell you how to pronounce correctly the name of Saturnino Cedillo, one-time general in the Mexican army, but now no more!":

The "no more" was given with a strong falling accent of complete finality. Then followed the correct pronunciation of this name.

After the radio department had worked out a phonetic pronunciation, the following were the results:

President Lah'-sah-roe Kahr'-day-nahs.

Former General Sah-toor-nee'-no Say-deel'-yoe.

Significant was the fact that Mexico under President Cardenas had thought of and used the latest method of solving a speech problem, thus insuring further accuracy in a broadcast reaching much of the United States, Canada, and the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

Hurricane Blamed For Business Drop

The September hurricane and flood were given as reasons by the New England Council today for a 10 per cent decline in that month's index of general business activity, which dropped to 80 per cent of an estimated normal as compared with a rating of 96.2 per cent in the same month last year.

The Council also pointed out that the decline was due in part to a drop in textile and shoe production.

Civic Groups Call On Election Board To Offer Services

Six representatives of State and local good government associations today called upon the members of the Boston Election Commission to offer their services in an effort to make next Tuesday's election as honest as possible.

According to Henry R. Atkinson, President of the Massachusetts Civic League and spokesman for the group, the associations wanted to know:

1. Plans of the Commission to deal with the problem of illegally registered voters.
2. What steps they could take to help the Commission conduct the election efficiently.

Mr. Atkinson read to Chairman William A. Motley and the four Commissioners from an editorial published in a local newspaper a year ago in which it was charged that there were 30,000 illegally registered voters in Boston.

Although the editorial was the only basis for his charge, Mr. Atkinson claimed that the same number must still be on the lists and that therefore the problem of having an honest election Tuesday is serious.

Chairman Motley, however, declared that in the Board's opinion, there is not more than one-half of one per cent of the number of persons who are registered to vote who are registered illegally.

In bringing the discussion to an end, Mr. Motley said that the Board felt that the Boston Police Department would insure an honest election and that the law is sufficient to protect the public and the candidates.

New Bedford Vice Probe Is Nearing Close

Grand Jury expected to end inquiry from which Mayor and others have already been indicted.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 4—A six-week investigation of alleged gambling and other illegalities in New Bedford by a special Bristol County Grand Jury is expected to be concluded this afternoon when the Jury makes its final report to the Superior Court.

The inquiry is one of several results of a campaign for a clean-up of crime conditions launched two months ago by the city's only daily newspaper, the Standard-Times and Morning Mercury, and supported by the New Bedford Ministerial Association and other influential citizens.

After a series of articles in the Standard-Times indicated a need for a clean-up, the Ministerial Association adopted a resolution asking that Mayor Leo E. J. Carney and "constituted authorities" clean up the city. Several ministers attacked vice and crime conditions from their pulpits.

Hotels Raided

Immediate results included a raid on two hotels by State Police, acting over the heads of the local police. Nearly a score of persons were arrested on vice charges. Many of them later were found guilty.

A more important development was the summoning of a special panel of Grand Jurors to hear evidence gathered by citizens regarding alleged gambling and other illegalities. The Grand Jurors convened on Sept. 26 and on Oct. 20 handed up a partial report.

In this document, the Grand Jurors indicted Mayor Leo E. J. Carney and 31 other persons on a variety of charges. That related to alleged gambling conditions was an indictment for conspiracy to promote a lottery. The Mayor and several others, including the Sullivan brothers, Joseph, Francis and Edward, were named in the lottery charge.

Mayor Released

The Mayor was released in $5,000 bail in connection with the six different indictments against him. The Mayor denied the charges and said: "This is merely the climax of a two-year persecution." He has been in office two years.

The Grand Jury's report today is expected to gather together the last ends of its inquiry. The effect of the disclosures already made is expected to aid materially the campaign of the Non-Partisan Citizens Charter Committee for charter reform. A referendum on a new city charter will be held next Tuesday.

As a curtain-raiser for the Jury's final presentment, State police during the last two days descended again upon the city and made raids without consulting local authorities. The police entered places which they said were horse race betting rooms and seized betting slips, telephones, adding machines and other paraphernalia.

Started Sept. 4

The action climaxes a campaign inaugurated on Sept. 4 by the Standard-Times when it began publication of a series of articles telling what a reporter, who posed as a gambler, had found during a six-months investigation. He gave the addresses of places and named people he found there.

The paper editorially demanded a clean-up on Sept. 16. Pointing out that arrests for vice and gambling reached a new low during the period of Mayor Carney's incumbency, the paper termed the Mayor's activity as chief enforcement officer of the city unsatisfactory. Associates of the Mayor belittled the charges and said that gambling and crime flourished no more in New Bedford than elsewhere.

Bank Management Conference Opens

"Financially, our nation is now standing at a cross roads," James W. Hook, President of the New England Council, told more than 400 New England bank officials gathered here today in executive session at the Ninth New England Bank Management Conference convened at the Hotel Statler under the auspices of the Bankers' Committee of the New England Council.

"Two signs indicate clearly two ways ahead," he declared. "One points to further government control and disbursement of the nation's credit. The other points to a new era of confidence wherein individuals with money in the bank and the ability to borrow will be encouraged to use either or both on ventures that show prospects of yielding profits in the future.

"Surely, there can be no doubt as to the proper road to take."

Federal Funds For Storm Sought

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, left for Washington today to get details for Gov. Charles F. Hurley on Federal aid for hurricane and flood relief.

The trip was largely due to the number of protests received by the Governor from timber owners throughout the State, who feel that under the salvage plan of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation they will not get "near the full value of their fallen timber."

The RFC, through loans to the Disaster Loan Corporation and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, plans to pay timber owners 80 per cent of the market value of timber for the past three years for timber delivered to designated ponds.

Quinn Scores Campaign Point In Reduced Electric Rates

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4—Rhode Island moved into the last week of its election campaign with leaders of both parties predicting victory at the polls next Tuesday. An unexpected point was scored by Gov. Robert E. Quinn this week when he announced that reductions in electric rates to save Rhode Islanders $1,500,000 annually soon would be put into effect. The reductions would have applied sooner, he said, but for the hurricane, which imposed a tremendous burden on the utility companies.

The rate cut is the result of a survey of utility companies conducted with the approval of the State Administration. The Legislature appropriated $225,000 for the survey, which has been carried out by a staff under Frederick A. Young, former Chief of the State Division of Public Utilities.

Not only have the electric companies voluntarily agreed to the rate reduction, Governor Quinn announced, but they also have agreed to pay for the cost of the survey. In other words, they will reimburse the State for the $225,000 which was spent on the investigation.

Utility rate reductions are one of the strongest points in the State Administration's arguments for re-election this year. Since 1934, telephone, gas, and electricity rates have been lowered repeatedly. The total annual savings for Rhode Island consumers of these earlier reductions are placed at $4,000,000.

Taxes and State Jobs

William H. Vanderbilt, Republican nominee for Governor, brought his campaign into the final week with an attack on the Democratic Administration's State reorganization, accomplished last year. The reorganization, Mr. Vanderbilt said, was supposed to have reduced the number of State employees and saved the taxpayers from $750,000 to $1,000,000 annually. Instead, he said, "the item for personal services, which means jobs, has increased $700,000."

Comparing the situation in Rhode Island with that in other States, Mr. Vanderbilt declared that "the taxpayers today are paying out for personal services of State employees, in other words, for jobs, almost twice as much per capita as the national average for all State governments."

Rhode Island voters were denied the privilege of hearing Republican and Democratic candidates from the same rostrum. The proposal for the two-party rallies was made by Governor Quinn, but was turned down this week by Republican candidates.

The Governor had pointed out that both parties could save money by sharing expenses and having both Republican and Democratic candidates appear at the same rallies. He also pointed out that this would end the present system, whereby, generally speaking, Republicans hear only Republican speakers and Democrats hear only Democratic speakers.

In turning down the proposal, Mr. Vanderbilt admitted that he was not in the Governor's class as a debater. He added that he believed the voters were interested in the issues and not in seeing and hearing a political show.

Prices of Food Hold Steady With Many Attractive Buys

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Bargain-hunting shoppers find little change in food prices today as compared with a week ago. Market places are filled with luscious looking varieties of foods, priced within the usual range, which covers quality, quantity and competitive factors.

Pork, lamb and veal are undoubtedly the most attractive values in meats—as they have been for recent weeks—but turkeys, too, are an inducement, with the supply liberal and prices relatively low. Beef continues at the same price as in recent weeks.

Observance of New England Days gives the markets a touch of harvest atmosphere, as merchants display large varieties of New England products in a co-operative effort to increase business in all lines, a sort of "sales mean jobs" idea.

Roast of pork is offered at 25 to 28 cents a pound today in the Faneuil Hall district. Loins such as were offered last week in certain chain store systems at 21 cents are today marked 23 cents. Legs of lamb are a bit lower in Faneuil Hall stalls, many stores quoting 28 cents, but in chain stores the price is higher than last week. One chain quoting 25 cents today priced lamb legs last week at 21 cents, the latter no doubt having been a "leader," or extra low price to attract customers. High quality veal is in the market today around 45 cents for native veal loins and a nickel less for leg of veal.

Turkeys are plentiful as noted in these columns last week. Western and even Vermont turkeys are quoted in Faneuil Hall from 30 to 35 cents a pound for birds weighing up to 16 pounds. Choice birds from Cape Cod are offered at 45 cents a pound. But in the chain stores 39 cents is quoted for "fresh, native" turkeys, which is eight cents a pound more than the same chain quoted recently for their turkeys.

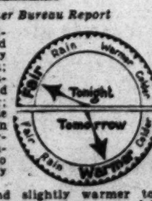
Seafood is in the market in good supply, though some items are higher than a week ago. Down-town stores offer lake trout at 40 cents and eastern halibut for a dime more. Mackerel are offered at 18 cents a pound. Western salmon is 35 to 40 cents. Swordfish is offered in some big food marts at 23 cents without other comment. Obviously it is cold storage fish, but attractive looking and a good buy.

In vegetables, wax and green beans are 15 cents a quart in Faneuil Hall stalls. Chain stores offer fresh green beans from Florida at two pounds for 13 cents. Tomatoes are quoted down town, where quality is assured, at 15 cents for southerns, and 25 cents for hot house. Chain store prices for tomatoes are around two pounds for 19 cents. Cauliflower, now at its best, and most attractive looking, sells as low as 10 cents each, with some exceptionally large ones a bit higher.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, slightly warmer tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer; rain is probable Saturday afternoon or night; considerably colder Sunday; moderate to fresh southerly winds.



Maine: Fair and slightly warmer tonight, Saturday cloudy and warmer followed by rain in west portion late Saturday afternoon and night and in east portion Saturday night. Sunday colder.

Rest of New England: Fair and slightly warmer tonight. Saturday cloudy and slightly warmer, rain Saturday afternoon and night; Sunday colder.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong Saturday; fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Saturday with rain Saturday afternoon and night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	47	Minneapolis	38	36
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	58	58	New York	52	52
Denver	46	32	Norfolk	60	56
Helena	36	34	Philadelphia	50	50
Kansas City	42	42	St. Louis	66	64
Los Angeles	66	64	San Francisco		
Miami	76	70	Washington	54	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 4. B—Minimum, Nov. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:26 p. m., height 9 feet.
Saturday, 8:47 a. m., height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:05 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, Lynn, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Colin Rucker Eddison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Worcester, in the Regent Theater, 21 Elm Street, Worcester, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees. Last week.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Radio Programs—Page 13

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9. Extended for another week.

Metropolitan—
Holding over "Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

Brookline Village Theater—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien, in "Boy Meets Girl." 2:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Highway Patrol." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 7, 10. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:25, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Youth Takes a Fling," 3:47, 6:51, 9:59, and "Personal Secretary," 2:09, 5:13, 8:17.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreel; sports, travels, cartoons, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 2:30, 5:05, 9:50. Also "Four Daughters," with Jeffrey Lynn, and the three Lane sisters. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20.

Exeter—
"Time out for Murder," with C. Stuart. 2:25, 5:15, 8:05. Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor. 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

Strand—
Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter in "Kidnapped." Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore.

Repertory—
"Vogues of 1938," with Warner Baxter. Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers and Paul Kelly. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson and Otto Kruger. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 7, 9:55. Also "Youth Takes a Fling," with Joel McCrea. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over "You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:30. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Service de Luxe," starring Constance Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Storm," with Charles Bickford. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. Robert Benchley on the "Courtship of the Newt." "We Live in Two Words," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also, "Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Green Light," with Erroi Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsay. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Other Events

Horticultural Hall—
Lecture by George L. Fischer of Maplewood, New Jersey on "Gourds —Their Unique History and Their Cultivation." 8.

Tomorrow

Sanders Theater—
Saturday Morning Junior Concert by 30 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Russell Ames Cook, director. Harvard University Cambridge. 10:30 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct the guidance tour on Spanish Art. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Big Ten Elevens Feature Local Gridirons Tomorrow Afternoon—Olympics Start

Chicago Might Surprise Hub Fans and Extend the Crimson

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is pretty hard to get steamed up over tomorrow's game in the Harvard Stadium. The visiting Chicago eleven has done nothing alarming and while Harvard has not done too much either, the latter is a prohibitive choice by most selectors. This sort of situation leaves the gate wide open for the Maroons.

No team these days can take an opponent without a respectful regard. Football is that sort of a contest, and if Harvard does not play the game it is capable of, it may be in for an uncomfortable afternoon. These Big Ten visitors use the attack of the Chicago Bear's pro team and use the flying interferer as a pass threat at all times.

In practice this week the Crimson has watched the scouts' version of the Chicago attack and have seen some wide open formations. Let a few of these passes click and Harvard may find a deficit to make up. Defensively, all reports point toward Harvard as the stronger. The Harvard line is comparable to that of better teams and its hard charging is the strongest defense against Chicago passes.

Never Met Before

These two teams have never met on the gridiron and their styles vary to extremes. Since the Maroons have no great reputation from end to end, the Crimson probably will try to go through the game without displaying any more than necessary. Only surprising strength upon the part of the Clark Shaughnessey-coached team will change this.

Chicago has no outstanding player such as its Jay Berwanger of a few years ago. It has some individuals, however, who will bear watching, John Davenport, a back, is the Big Ten sprint champion and naturally fleet of foot. He is also adept at receiving passes and if loose, should give the Harvard secondary a wild time of it.

Bob Wasem, recently become eligible, is an end that will attract attention. He, too, receives well. Capt. Lewis Hamity tosses most of the passes and another back, Sollie Sherman, would give an opponent plenty of trouble if he had a line as good as that of Harvard in front of him.

The game may turn into a rout for the Crimson or it may result in a scoring game with Chicago very much in the running. Whichever way it turns will depend upon what the Maroons offer. Weather may create another angle to the game for rain will surely dampen the chances of passing and the Chicago running game has not been prominent.

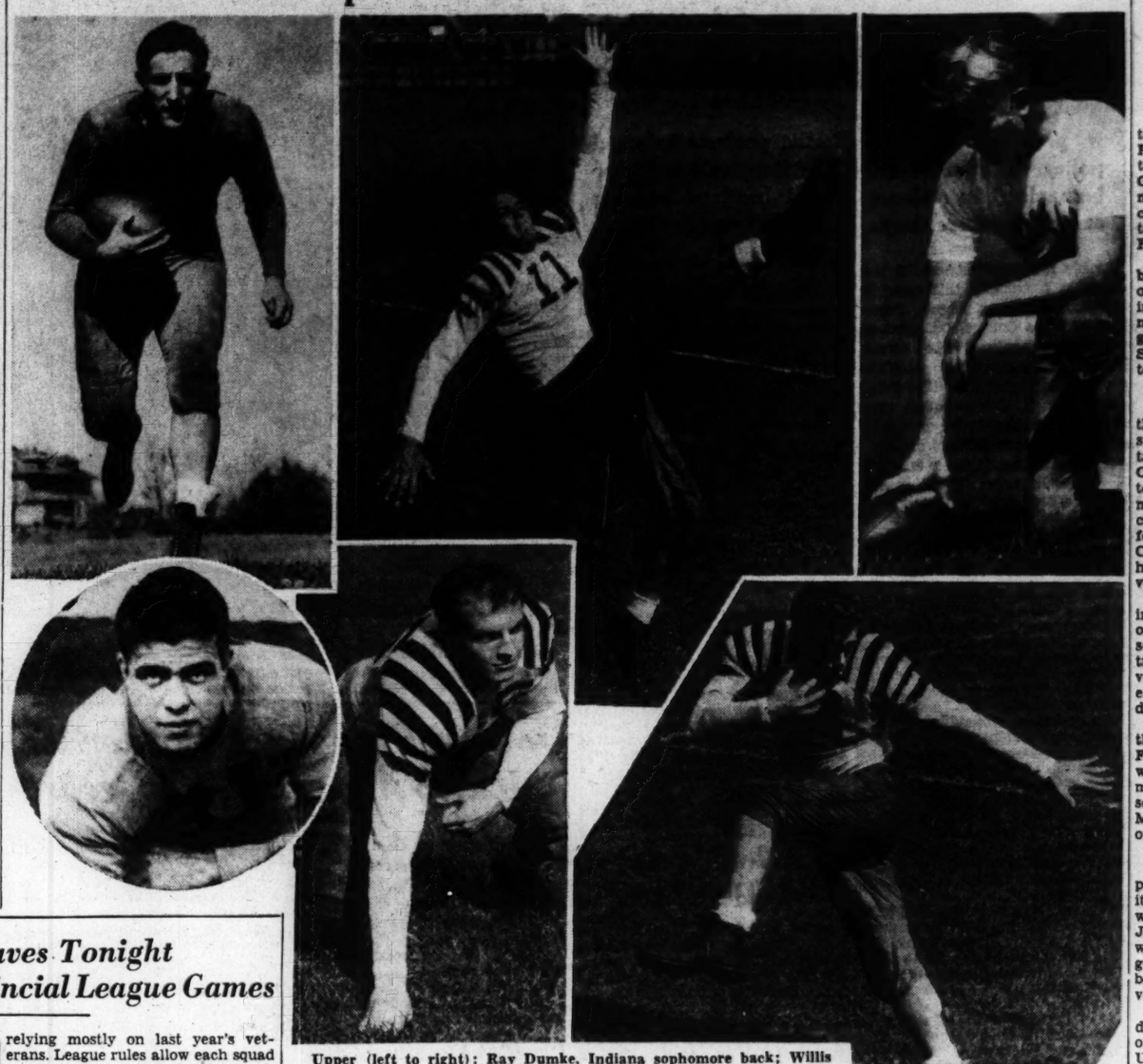
Spares May Appear

If Harvard goes out front rather easily and appears equal to holding the Maroons, the Crimson spares may see some game experience. And if Dick Harlow holds to custom, the Crimson will have to show pretty strong supremacy for spares to appear. He is reluctant to chance inexperienced men in a game that even looks close.

Those who follow the Cambridge team regularly really would like to get a peek at some of the benchmen in action for the purpose of gaging the future. Capt. Bobby Green, end, has not been relieved in six-straight games, including the Yale game last year. Ken Booth, Nick Mellen, Tom Healey, and Tim Russell have seldom left room for others to play much. Hallett, Downing, Lowrey, Fearon, Staruski, Jameson and Lovett are linemen who want to play game football.

In the backfield we may get another look at Mike Cohen, early season fullback, and Bob James, the back who tossed accurate forwards against Army in his only appearance of the season. When and if the game takes a Crimson hue, the regulars such as Cliff Wilson, Austie Harding, Torbie Macdonald, Joe Gardella and Frank Foley may be rested to give the others an opportunity.

Midwest Exponents of Football Here for Games



Upper (left to right): Ray Dumke, Indiana sophomore back; Willis Littleford, most promising of the University of Chicago's crop of sophomore ends. He has proved an outstanding pass receiver and runner. He will also be given kicking assignments; Coach Bo McMillin, Indiana.

Lower (left to right): Jim Logan, Indiana sophomore guard; Hugh Rendleman, sophomore lineman who plays right tackle for Chicago—he weighs 220; Morton Goodstein, 216-pound fullback who is Chicago's best line plunger. Playing in his third year of Big Ten competition, this veteran Maroon back also plays a smashing defensive game at end.

Indiana's Invasion of Fenway Highlight of Tomorrow's Tilts

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Local gridiron fans who go either to the Harvard Stadium or Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon will have the opportunity to see a Big Ten Conference team in action. Chicago meets the Crimson, while Indiana, coached by colorful Bo McMillin, tackles undefeated Boston College at Fenway Park.

Neither one of these elevens can be termed first-class representatives of the Big Ten as they are experiencing one of their worst seasons in many years. Indiana hasn't won a game this season and not until last Saturday was Chicago able to register a victory.

Indiana Scrappy

The B. C.-Indiana game looks like the best one on tomorrow's card despite the fact the Hoosiers have trailed all of their opponents to date. Coach McMillin is noted for good teams and the Eagles can expect almost anything tomorrow. Indiana's competition has been much more formidable than that of the Boston College eleven and the Indiana team has made the going hard for its adversaries.

Ohio State, tied with Northwestern in the Conference fight, beat them only 6 to 0; Illinois won by a 12-to-2 score; Nebraska was held to a 0-to-0 tie; Kansas State eked out a 13-to-6 victory; and a strong Wisconsin eleven was held to one lone touchdown.

The Hoosiers arrived in Boston this afternoon and went directly to Fenway Park for a limbering-up workout. There are several injured members on the squad that may not see service tomorrow, but Coach McMillin promises to put a good team on the field.

Tufts Is Favored

At the Medford Oval a vastly improved Tufts eleven will be seeking its first victory of the year against a weak New Hampshire team. The Jumbos, although they have a tie with Williams, have had rather hard going, but tomorrow's game should be one that sees them click on to victory.

Boston University, after two sound defeats in consecutive week ends on opponent's gridirons, plays Tampa University at Nickerson Field. The Florida eleven has met with little success so far this season, losing one of their games to Florida, 33 to 0, a team which was defeated last week by Boston College, also by a 33-to-0 score. Coach Pat Hanley has made many shifts in his team this week. Only three regulars, Capt. Johnny Walker, Earle Crompton, and Russ Lawry, are slated to start.

With two of its stars back in the lineup—Bill Little and Ken Harding — Northeastern returns to Springfield today for its contest with American International under lights tonight.

Champions And Bruins Triumph In First Games

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	0	0	3	2	2
Chicago	1	0	0	6	1	2
Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canadiens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	1	0	2	3	0
Americans	0	1	0	1	6	0

Results Nov. 3

Boston 3, Toronto 2.
Chicago 6, Americans 1.

By the Associated Press

At first glimpse, the National Hockey League appears to be off to a big season—big in scores and big in crowds.

A turnout of 15,800 spectators, largest opening game crowd in Chicago's ice history, watched the World Champion Black Hawks swing away last night to a 6-to-1 victory over the New York Americans, while another 10,000 fans were on hand in Toronto to see their Maple Leafs clawed down by the Boston Bruins, 3 to 2.

The half dozen goals the Black Hawks batted in with a versatile and sustained attack amounted to one more than they collected off the Amerks in the entire 1938 campaign.

Using three forward lines at an unslackening pace, the Hawks scored twice in each period and never called on the same player to push in the puck.

At Toronto it was the defense men, usually pacific in scoring matters, who took things in their own hands for at least one night this season and accounted for all three Boston goals. From the Bruins' viewpoint, it was well that they did, for the skirmish was a sizzler—scoreless in the first period and deadlocked until 13 minutes of the final chapter when Jack Portland at left defense rammed home the winning point.

The double-barrelled opening salvo cleared up the league's program until Sunday night when two more teams will skate into action. At that time Montreal's strengthened Canadiens will give the Hawks their second test and Boston will invade Detroit. The New York Rangers, seventh member of the loop, does not open until Nov. 13.

Olympic Sextet Leaves Tonight For Two Provincial League Games

The hockey season officially gets under way for the Boston Olympics tomorrow night when they tackle their old rivals, the Valleyfield Braves at Valleyfield in a Provincial Hockey League tilt. On Sunday afternoon the local team moves on to Lachine where they will encounter Albert "Battleship" Leduc's sextet.

Coach Hago Harrington is taking 14 men on this Canadian invasion, relying mostly on last year's veterans. League rules allow each squad to carry 18 men, but Harrington is going to wait several weeks before choosing the remaining four in order that he may be able to decide who are most suitable.

Valleyfield, one of the strongest teams in the league last year, again are going to be a top-notch outfit. Besides many of the stars they had last season the Braves have added several new faces.

Little is known about the Lachine team except that they played a 1-to-1 tie with Sherbrooke Raiders recently.

Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord and Junie Allen are expected to go to Montreal by plane while Ted Frazier who has won over the goaltending duties, Junie Stubbs, Art Smith, Jack Harris, Bill Splaine, Johnny Lax, Bob Jeremiah, Jack Costello, Al Dewey, Jerry Desrosier, and Dick Lewis will go by train.

Vanderbilt May Race Sopwith Next Summer

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Renewal of the rivalry between Harold S. Vanderbilt and T. O. M. Sopwith with 12-meter yachts instead of the larger America's Cup craft in which they have raced in the past is a possibility for next summer.

Vanderbilt, three-times winner of the America's Cup, has projected a 12-meter yacht to be sent to England next year and a model is now being tested in a tank at Stevens Institute.

Alfred L. Loomis also is considering sending his Northern Light across the seas to take part in the English racing season.

Sopwith has a 12-meter yacht which is regarded a certain starter in virtually all events for its class in the isles.

Gates Returning To Resume Study

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 4 (AP)—Harrington K. Gates, Dartmouth student-athlete who left college last Sunday, today started back for Hanover to resume his studies.

The star blocking back of Dartmouth's undefeated football team, who played in only one game this year and who has indicated he would not rejoin the team because football was against the tenets of his religion, made the trip by automobile and was accompanied by Joseph Holland, a member of the religious society and his host on a turkey farm in New Boston for the week.

Attorney Ralph W. Davis, Dartmouth graduate and active alumnus, announced that Gates was going back to school. He said:

"Harry Gates is at my home and is leaving for Dartmouth at once. He will be taken to school by Joseph Holland of the Salem Turkey Farm. Mr. Gates wishes the incident to be closed and asked that people so consider it.

"He announced that he left college simply upon his own will and that he is returning in exactly the same way. He requests that he be left alone to his studies and that if any questions are to be asked they be directed to Mr. Davis."

Wesleyan Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 5—Wesleyan University's basketball team will play 15 games this season, it has been announced. The Cardinals will open Dec. 10 against Coast Guard and close March 4 against Amherst. Seven games will be played here in the Alumni Athletic Building, and eight will be away from home. The schedule:

Dec 10—Coast Guard, away; 16—Lafayette; 20—Harvard, away.
Jan. 7—Yale, away; 10—Trinity; 13—Haverford; 18—Amherst, away; 21—Mass. State, away.
Feb. 3—Middlebury; 11—Williams, away; 15—Brown, away; 18—Williams; 23—Conn. State; 28—Trinity, away.
March 4—Amherst.

To Allocate Ski Dates

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 4 (AP)—The awarding of official winter sports schedules in major competition will highlight the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association's annual convention here. The allocation of sites for winter sports competition will be made known by Dr. R. S. Elmer, President, of Bellows Falls, Vt. These prized plums of skidom, eagerly sought by scores of communities, will include the official eastern events in jumping, slalom, downhill racing, cross-country and combined jumping and cross-country.

College Football Scores

Arkansas S. T. 27, Howard Payne 0.
W. Illinois T. 6, William Penn 0.
Youngstown 20, Davis-Elkins 14.

Last Season For Hickox At Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4—When Coach Ed Hickox issued the first call for basketball practice at Springfield College this week, it marked the beginning of his thirteenth and last season at the Springfield school.

Coach Hickox, who has turned out many smooth-working teams during his stay here including several New England championship outfits, has reached retirement age and has tendered his resignation to become effective at the end of the season.

Hopes that Coach Hickox will round out his service with another championship team run high despite the fact that graduation last year robbed the Maroon of two outstanding players in Capt. Bill Lawler and Jimmy Jackson. Six of last year's varsity quintet have reported already and form the nucleus around which this year's team will be built. These players include Capt.-elect Robert Hetler, Bruce Munro, Robert Mortensen, Dick Redding, Al Werner, and Roger Clark.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Cal Hubbard, former football star, signed by American Baseball League as umpire.

Five Years Ago

Luigi Beccali set world 1,000-meter run record of 2:10.1.

Foxx Testimonial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 4—Jimmy Foxx, home-run hitting first baseman of the Boston Red Sox, will be honored by several hundred prominent Atlantic City and South Jersey sportsmen and city officials at a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Traymore here today.

Foxx, thrice chosen the most valuable player in the American League, was the league's leading batter this year and his hitting kept the Red Sox in the thick of the pennant chase. He has a home in Margate, N. J., which adjoins Atlantic City, and citizens of that community are expected to turn out in great numbers for the dinner.

Football Groups At Parker House

Colgate-Syracuse graduates will gather at the Parker House tomorrow afternoon for a fanfare in which they will receive reports of the Colgate-Syracuse football game at Syracuse.

There should be plenty of noise as reports are received by special wire direct from the game since the two are traditional rivals on the gridiron.

Grid Game Will Be Played Without Any Point-After

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—For the first time in the history of American football a game will be played without the point-after-touchdown when the University of Detroit and Santa Clara meet at Sacramento, Calif., Nov. 27. In case of a tie score, victory will be awarded to the team making the greatest net yardage in running, passing, and running back kicks, less yards lost in penalties.

This novel experiment comes as a result of an interview in which Charles E. "Gus" Dorais of the University of Detroit was quoted as saying that he thought the point-after-touchdown was often unfair in giving a team that had been outplayed in everything but number of touchdowns the winning margin through the efforts of one specialist in kicking goals. He proposed that it might be a good idea to abolish the play and give the game to the team that had made the most yards, providing the score ended a tie.

"Buck" Shaw, coach of Santa Clara, read Dorais' suggestion and immediately fell in with it. He challenged "Gus" to play the game at Sacramento under "Dorais rules," with no point-after-touchdown attempted. Being the originator of the idea—or rather its latest proponent—"Gus" quickly accepted, not because he feared Santa Clara might be better able to kick goals after touchdown, but because he wanted to give the scheme a trial.

The game undoubtedly will be watched with interest by the whole football world and it is possible that it may lead to the abolition of the post-touchdown try from the rules. For years there has been agitation to do this; but it has found no support in the Rules Committee. Dorais' suggestion came as a result of a number of recent games in which the team that played the better football and gained more yards was beaten by a point booted over the crossbar.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The birth of intercollegiate football will be celebrated again Saturday as Rutgers and Princeton, original opponents in and proponents of the pastime, renew their rivalry.

For Rutgers it will be the occasion for dedicating a new stadium, and the student cheering section has rehearsed a colorful stunt program with card formations.

Attention will be drawn to the ancient cannon anchored in concrete behind Nassau Hall at Princeton. Famed in song and story at that University, the cannon was the object of a near uprising in 1875 when a group of students from Rutgers dug it out of Princeton's main street and carted it to New Brunswick. It was returned after much correspondence between the presidents of the two schools.

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TULSA, Okla. — Two expert marksmen have a date for a personal passing duel of wide interest tomorrow in Texas Christian's clash with the University of Tulsa's Golden Hurricane.

On one side will be "Dynamite Davey" O'Brien, leader of the Horned Frogs, and on the other Tommy Thompson, recently singled out by Sammy Baugh (anybody wanta see his credentials as a judge?) as the season's best intercollegiate passer.

Last year Thompson led the Southwest by completing 53 out of 128 passes for a gain of 954 yards, including nine touchdowns. O'Brien made good 96 out of 237 for 947 yards and four touchdowns. However, O'Brien has thrown 10 touchdown strikes to date this year, while Thompson has maneuvered eight.

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DETROIT—The Irish are a-comin' back into the football frolic at the University of Detroit, too. This year's freshman squad includes O'Connor, McLaughlin, Brennan, Burke, Callahan, Cooley, and Gleason.

Barons Sign Beveridge

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 4 (AP)—Bill Beveridge, former goalkeeper for the Detroit Red Wings and Montreal Maroons in the National Hockey League, has been signed by the Cleveland Barons of the International Hockey League. He will join the Barons immediately for their opening game against the Pittsburgh Hornets.

Cost of Referees Is Biggest Item In Running N.H.L.

TORONTO, Nov. 4 (CP)—Conny Smythe dug into a mass of statistics recently and came up with the information that referees cost more than half the $63,900 needed to run the National Hockey League during the 1937-38 season.

Smythe was commenting on the new system of refereeing which was introduced at the opening games this year. Instead of two full-time referees for each game, the N. H. L. will experiment with one lineman and a referee, hoping to save expenses by drawing the linemen from the cities where the games are played.

Smythe revealed the league paid $19,600 in referee fees, $7,800 transportation and $5,700 travelling and hotel expenses last season. He compared the $33,100 total to the $63,900 which represented total operating expenses of the league, including the president's salary.

The Toronto Maple Leaf manager said he understood under the new system that referees would be paid $100 a game, which will include hotel and travelling expenses.

"Linesmen, not so expert at first, will be paid less," Smythe said. "Suppose we determine on two linesmen. They could be selected in each league city, preferably from, hockey players due for retirement. They would call offsides, and a fair sum would be $15."

Exhibition Hockey

New York Rangers 4, St. Paul 3.
Montreal Canadiens 3, New Haven 1.

TO MONITOR READERS... *Du Pont presents these proved facts about "Zerone," a remarkable Anti-Freeze*

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Norma Shearer—Tyrone Power
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"
3 Walt Disney Cartoons

NEW YORK CITY

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play "ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45th, Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Election Day and Sat. 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in The New Musical Comedy "KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9290
Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Election Day and Sat. 2:30

DEANNA DURBIN in "That Certain Age"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 7 p. m. ROXY TWA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Maurice Evans presents HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS KATHERINE LOCKE
MAURICE EVANS HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Lac. 4-4664 Matinees SAT. Only 1 to 5:15 P.M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 6:30 P. M.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGER'S & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Cir. 6-6363 Evgs. 8:30 Sharp $1.10 to $2.20. Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:30 Sharp $1.10 to $1.75.

No Terrain Is Too Difficult for Modern Home Community Developers

Quarry and gravel pit in Newton Highlands now charming area of tree-guarded homes.

THE REAL ESTATE WEEK
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The sole clue to many of Greater Boston's modern and growing communities is often an unpretentious signboard hung along a major traffic artery and pointing down a backwood's lane that intrigues the family with a flair for exploration.

Once started along the rock-studded, rut-ridden side-road, the would-be home owner wonders why he ever turned the wheels of his automobile off the smooth highway, until the road suddenly widens and becomes a freshly-finished street, running into an extensive clearing in the woods that marks a new home development.

Sometimes these communties are but a stone's throw from the main road, hidden from the road by dense woods. Others lie half-way between two well-traveled arteries, growing so rapidly that they attain a state of maturity before the bulk of local residents know they have been started.

Usually it is a roving youngster who first brings news to the family of a hill that has miraculously vanished from the landscape which in turn has just as miraculously given rise to several "brand-new homes."

Such a community is the unnamed development sponsored by E. William and Merrill Nutting, well-known builders of the Newtons, in the wooded Newton Highlands district lying between the Worcester Turnpike and Beacon Street. An inconspicuous sign on Beacon Street at the corner of Beethoven Street, calls attention to the development, although Beethoven Street at this stage lends no prestige to the memory of the great composer. Later on, this woody lane will be finished off and turned into a residential street.

Proceeding down Beethoven Street, the motorist passes a stone quarry, which is soon to pass into extinction, and turns a sharp corner into one of Newton's most attractive, medium to low-price home communities which in eight months has witnessed the building of 15 homes, of which at least eight are sold.

Eight months ago, this entire district of 33 building lots each with 10,000 or more feet was nothing but a barren gravel pit without a tree or spear of grass upon it. Today, one end of it is still a gravel pit. But the other end is a community of attractive colonial homes with landscaped and graded grounds upon which grass is growing luxuriantly, even at this late season. The contrast evolves a striking testimonial to the foresight and painstaking efforts of modern home developers.

Prices in this community range from $7,200 to $12,000, and the beauty and attractiveness of the community has been assured by providing each home with sufficient land to set off the architecture of each individual home.

Another advantage of the community is the view which looks out over a large part of the Newtons in the direction of Waban. Early American architecture vies with the Cape Cod in a variety of treatments. Compactness and utilization of every available square foot of space describes the designing achievements. And in contrast to the uncertain trend toward cellarless homes, these houses have huge basements in which recreation rooms range in length from 25 to 40 feet.

Although this columnist has traveled through most of the home communities of Greater Boston, the Nutting development produced the first home with a fireplace in the kitchen. Harking back to the days of early Americans, the families used their kitchens for almost every phase of the day's routine from eating meals to social gatherings after nightfall. Something of this atmosphere has been captured by the Nutting home near the top of Puritan Road, in which the kitchen is finished in white pine with a long, red-cushioned bench dividing the working part of the kitchen from the social and dining nook.

The fireplace is of brick, but the chimney has been boxed in with white pine paneling. Pine cabinets are arranged on either side of the fireplace for added kitchen servicing, while an old musket decorates the panels over the fireplace which has a chimney all its own. Another larger chimney supplies the living room with a fireplace and serves main fuel purposes.

This house with its huge cellar, large porch, two baths and stall shower, seven rooms and telescopic view, was sold recently for $11,500.

Every home development has its individual touches and one of the Nutting touches is a tool or garden equipment house obtained in the garage by extending a portion of the garage roof closer to the ground. This provides an extra window in the garage beside the garage door on the side opposite the house. It also gives an interesting break to the garage roof.

♦ ♦ ♦

New Neighborhoods

Since the turn of the century the neighborhood factor in American life has undergone a distinct change, according to Robert H. Armstrong, president of the Manhattan Chapter of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in a statement released by the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

"At first slowly, and then at a pace of continued acceleration, neighborhoods have tended to decline," Mr. Armstrong said. "Volumes have been written concerning the passing of the rugged individualist. It must now be realized that the rugged individualism of neighborhoods as such has also passed out of existence.

"So strong has this trend become that today changes from without rather than from within are the determining factors in judging the value of most real estate. Buildings, of course, become outmoded and wornout, but when this rate of change is compared to the rate of neighborhood change it is slow indeed. It might be stated in general that buildings have a normal life expectancy of two or three times that of the neighborhoods that surround them.

"Furthermore, with the tempo of modern life becoming faster during each decade, we shall have to expect the neighborhoods to have a continually shorter life unless something is done to preserve them.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that our great cities can rot at any point, and will unless measures are taken to control this hazard to property values. Our days of haphazard growth are over. It must now be recognized that to preserve neighborhoods may be of greater and more praiseworthy achievement than to build and create neighborhoods."

By a Staff Photographer

Off the Beaten Path in Newton

Street view is of Puritan Road in Newton Highlands, modern colonial development of Merrill C. Nutting, where 15 homes have gone up in last eight months.

Old Style, but Up to Date

Colonial fireplace in Nutting house in Newton Highlands gives distinctive touch to modern kitchen, and the coziness of the "keeping room" of pioneer days. William J. Freephy, Architect.

Hurricane-Blown Brine Damages Inland Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Nov. 4—Brine blown by the recent hurricane as far as 45 miles has injured many trees in eastern Connecticut, a survey by Prof. Albert E. Moss of Connecticut State College reveals.

The effect was the same as "dumping an ice cream freezer on the lawn," he explained. He estimated that the white pine, the most sensitive kind of tree, were killed "almost 100 per cent" in the area surveyed.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WEEI, WBZ, WAAB Address by President Roosevelt, from Hyde Park N. Y.
7:45 WIXAL (6.04mc) "Poetry Corner."
8:00 WEEI "First Nighter" drama: "Seeing Is Deceiving"
8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc) "Pathways to Peace"; talk by Roger Makepeace, League of Nations Association.
8:30 WEEI George Burns and Gracie Allen: featured musical show written by Gracie; Ray Noble's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI "Hollywood Hotel": William Powell, master of ceremonies; "Trouble in Paradise," drama, with Miriam Hopkins and Mr. Powell; Frances Langford and Jean Sablon, vocalists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Abe Lyman's Orchestra; "Simple and Sweet" and "Heart and Soul," by Mr. Munn; "Dealer of Dreams," "The Words Are in My Heart," "Vienna Dreams," and "Carolina Sweetheart," by orchestra.
9:30 WNAC "Death Valley Days" drama: story of Sequoia, Indian chief for whom big trees were named.
10:00 WAAB "Curtain Time" drama: "Viennese Waltz Dream," three-act play.
11:15 WBZ Recorded program: Part 3 of Gounod's "Faust," with soloists, chorus of L'Opera, Paris, France.

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:45 WAAB James M. Curley.
7:00 WBZ State Committee.
7:15 WBZ W. J. Hickey, Jr., for Paul A. Dever.
8:30 WBZ State Committee.
8:45 WBZ Speaker not named.
9:15 WBZ James Brennan.
9:45 WBZ Speaker not named.
10:00 WBZ Speaker not named.

Republican

6:15 WBZ D. E. Hall and R. T. Bushnell, for C. A. Barnes.
6:25 WBZ State Committee.
6:45 WNAC State Committee—W. E. Hurley.
8:15 WAAB Timothy W. Murphy.
9:00 WAAB Leverett Saltonstall.
10:15 WBZ Arthur G. Rotch, for L. Saltonstall.
10:45 WEEI State Committee—George J. Bates.

Referenda

8:00 WAAB James M. Landis, for Cambridge Plan E.
9:15 WAAB Citizens' Educational League, on liquor questions.
9:30 WBZ Yes and No discussions on referenda.
10:30 WNAC Ind. Taxi Owners, for taxi question.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 324 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 9:15 a. m., and 2:45 p. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m. WRDO, 1370kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m., (11.79mc), 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m., (15.25mc) 19.6m WIXAL.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Mondays to Fridays, 9 a. m., and 5 p. m., Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBH, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m., (11.79mc.) 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m. (15.25mc.) 19.6m. W1XAL.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Politics

(Continued from Page 11)

a study of registration figures for 1934, 1936, and 1938 indicated an overwhelming victory for Mr. Curley and the other Democratic candidates. Mr. McGlue said a survey shows heavy registration gains in the 31 cities which were Democratic in 1934 or 1936 and registration losses in 11 cities which were Republican in either of those years.

Mr. Curley at rallies in western Massachusetts, expressed supreme confidence in victory, predicting that he will pile up a 200,000 vote plurality. However, observers remembered that in the 1936 election, when he was beaten by 135,000 votes, Mr. Curley in the same way predicted his own victory by 200,000 votes.

The Democratic candidate promised to obtain $120,000,000 for flood control work from the Federal Government and to provide thousands of jobs for the unemployed.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 5

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 6

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	Political talk	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Music; songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Political talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	"Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	President Franklin D. Roosevelt	President Franklin D. Roosevelt	"Inside of Sports"; "Musical Moments"	President Franklin D. Roosevelt	"Voice of Israel"; "Voice of Israel"
8:00	"First Nighter": drama	Warden Lawes' Criminal Case Histories	Lucille Manners, soprano; Robert Simmons; Frank Black's Orchestra	Political talk	Talk
8:15				Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30	Burns and Allen;	Political talk		"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Shirley Winters, songs
8:45	Ray Noble's Orch.	Political talk			Freddie Greene's Music
9:00	Hollywood Hotel: with Wm. Powell	Political talk	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Political talk	Organ and piano
9:15	and guest stars;	Political talk	"Death Valley Days':	Political talk	Variety program
9:30	orchestra	Political talk	dramatic sketch	"Moonbeams": mixed choir & classical music	Variety program
9:45					Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:00	"Grand Central	Political talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time":	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:15	Station": drama	Political talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"Tango Time"	Dick Dodd, songs	Political talk	"Jazz Nocturne":	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45	Political talk	"Ink Spots"	"Uncle Ezra"	variety program	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15	Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Children's program	Musicale; talk	Saturday Morning Club:	"The Marriage Clinic":	Studio speaker
10:15	Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30	Four Corners Theater: 'Sunny Aeres'	Political talk	Amanda Snow, songs	"The First Offender":	"Shopping With You"
10:45		"Swing Serenade"	Commentator	drama	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Cincinnati Conservatory of Music:	Four-H Club	Variety program: commentator; soloist; orch.	Oberlin Woodwind Ensemble	Al Rawley's Music
11:15	string quartet;	Male Quartet	Mass. State Federation	Organ recital	Al Rawley's Music
11:30	guest artists	Weather; music; talk	of Women's Clubs	Political talk	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		"Four of Us"			"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; "Checkerboard	Voice, violin, and organ	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News	Time"; stocks	concert	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"The Goofs"	National Farm Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"The Goofs"	4-H Club	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	All Hands on Deck'	4-H Club	News Service	Women's club news	"Campus Varieties"
1:15	All Hands on Deck'	National Farm Hour	"George and Juanita";	Sport reports	"Campus Varieties"
1:30	Political talk	"Kick Off"	Bobby Norris, violin	"Treasures in Melody"	Short Story Editor
1:45	Holy Cross-Temple	Harvard-Chicago foot-	Yale - Brown football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Navy-Notre Dame foot-
2:00	football game	ball game	game	ball game	ball game
2:15	Holy Cross-Temple	Harvard-Chicago foot-	Yale - Brown football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Navy-Notre Dame foot-
2:30	football game	ball game	game	ball game	ball game
2:45	Holy Cross-Temple	Harvard-Chicago foot-	Yale - Brown football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Navy-Notre Dame foot-
3:00	football game	ball game	game	ball game	ball game
3:15	Holy Cross-Temple	Harvard-Chicago foot-	Yale - Brown football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Navy-Notre Dame foot-
3:30	football game	ball game	game	ball game	ball game
3:45	Holy Cross-Temple	Harvard-Chicago foot-	Yale - Brown football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Navy-Notre Dame foot-
4:00	football game	ball game	game	ball game	ball game
4:15	Holy Cross-Temple	Harvard-Chicago game	Yale-Brown game	Navy-Notre Dame game	Navy-Notre Dame game
4:30	No'western - Wisconsin	No'western - Wisconsin	Oklahoma-Kansas State	No'western - Wisconsin	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45	football game	football game	football game	football game	Stephen Charles' Orch.
5:00	game	No'western - Wisconsin	Oklahoma-Kansas State	No'western - Wisconsin	Sport reports
5:15	No'western-Wiscon.	football game	football game	football game	Sport reports
5:30	"The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Oklahoma-Kansas State	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"The Boston Hour"	Musicale	football game	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; talk	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Political talk	Political talks	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Football News	Political talk	Political talk	Sport reports
6:45	Political talk	Political talk	Political talk	Sport results	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time": Red	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	Political talk	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	Political talk	"Front Page Drama"
7:30	Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Political talk	Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	H. Gosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Political talk	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00	'Johnny Presents':	Political talk	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Organ music
8:15	Russ Morgan's Or.	Political talk	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	Sousa Memorial pr'gr'm	Political talk; music
8:30	"Professor Quiz":	Political talk	Fred Waring and His	Political talk	"Jungle Jim"
8:45	questions; answers	Political talk	Pennsylvanians	Political talk	V. Cratlie, soprano
9:00	"Drama Time"	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Address by Ex-President	Spy Stories
9:15	"Dance Time"	Henry Burr; soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Herbert Hoover, from	Spy Stories
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Political talk	Spokane, Washington	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Political talk	Herbert Hoover	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Political talk	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	chestra; Arturo Tos-	Political talk	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	guests	canini, conductor	Recorded broadcast:	Colonel Merriwether's	Harry De Angelis' Or.
10:45	Political talk	NBC Symphony Or-	John D. Hamilton	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	chestra; Arturo Tos-	News Service	Concert orchestra	Dance music
11:15	Sports; talk; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30	Cab Calloway's Or.	News; weather; music	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Cab Calloway's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Features

12:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert, Erno Rapee, conductor: Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Rosanna Brancato, Robert Weede, and others.
12:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: James Weber Linn, Albert G. Hart and Fred. K. Hoehler.
1:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Great Plays": Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": Symphony Orchestra, direction of Frank Black, with Helen Jepson, Carlos Salzedo; and Raymond Massey in scene from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."
2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), International broadcast from Sweden.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic Society, John Barbirolli, conducting.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Pre-Exhibition concert from Treasure Island, San Francisco.
6:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera, Audition of the Air: Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra with Genevieve Rowe, Margaret Harshaw, and Leopold Alexander.
5:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Ben Bernie, with Lew Lehr and Manny Prager.
6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Silver Theater": Conrad Nagle, m. c.; Franchot Tone and Rita Johnson, guests, in "Hollywood Legend."
6:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.
7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform": Forum discussion: "Do We Need a League of American Nations?" with Ricardo Alfaro and Samuel Guy Inman.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny program, with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker, Phil Harris' Orchestra.
7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbitt.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's"; dramatization with music.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Bandwagon: Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Orson Welles' "Mercury Theater of the Air"; group of short stories.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Judy Annie and Zeke; Jean Arthur, guest.
8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Bach Cantata Series": conductor, Alfred Wallenstein.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conducting, with Kirsten Flagstad, guest.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Hollywood Playhouse": dramatization starring Charles Boyer.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Prediction, Please," with Erwin W. Canham, Bob Trout, and others.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines," with Ralph Edwards, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Gilbert Seldes.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There comes a time in every woman's life when she finds herself called upon to entertain, and at some time during the afternoon or evening attention is invariably turned to games. Immediately the bridge table goes into action, because nearly everybody has one handy, and then there's a rush for the nearest straight-back chair. Now the nearest one is usually in the nearest store, it would seem, and the result is that little Mrs. Twombley finds herself thrown back in the fat overstuffed chair, which leaves her with her chin just about flush with the table top! While that very tall Mrs. Smith simply towers way above the table and everybody else, all because of the tall, old-fashioned chair she grabbed up at the last minute. Consequently we feel that folding bridge chairs are practically a necessity in every home. And they cost around $1.25 at Hovey's. The kind that tuck away in the nearest closet, all folded up, after each sitting.

♠ ♠ ♠

New Uniforms For Your Maid

With the holiday season approaching even faster than you think it is, you'll perhaps be wanting new uniforms for your maid. Something with a decidedly formal air to it. In rayon taffeta, for instance, with plenty of attention given to the details so that the uniform takes on the air of a well-fashioned dress with a bit of style to it; rather than just a straight up-and-down uniform. In other words, the front is all tucked, the waist is well fitted, and the skirt is like the skirt on the dress you're wearing now. It's flared. This particular model comes in either blue, wine, green, or black. And sells for $3.95 now, because the Josephine Foley Uniform Shop, at 59 Temple Place, is having a pre-holiday special on them. Ordinarily they're around $5. You can get even nicer ones, too, if you like. For $7.50. This is made up of celanese moire . . . a fine material.

♠ ♠ ♠

Autumn Garden Cologne Appears

Just in case you're one of those women who like to match up everything, let us tell you about Helena Rubinstein's new Autumn Garden Cologne. Because this is an exciting new fragrance that is reminiscent of all the late gardens with their long, tall chysanthemums, purple asters, and colorful dahlias. To say nothing of wood fires and burning leaves throughout the land! So you see it's a cologne that goes with all the fall tweeds and wools . . . and bears no resemblance whatsoever to the more languid fragrances you fluttered around in during the warmer months. At the Rubinstein Salon at 77 Newbury Street, or any of her counters in the department stores. In fact, it's so new that some of them may not have it for a few days.

♣ ♣ ♣

New Foundation Garment Appears

No doubt you connect the name Lucien Lelong only with luxurious perfumes, Nicole lipstick, and glamorous fashions; but from now on you may add foundation garments to the list. For there is a girdle at Filene's (more than one, in fact!) that bears the LeLong name. Called the "Silhouette" . . . because that's what it's supposed to make of you! Made of a fine silky Lastex that gives with every turn you make, built up a bit higher in front than in the back, for that slim-waisted, spool-waist effect, and little accommodating details throughout. Such as a Talon fastener running up and down its track, which allows a big yawn for entering purposes; and three well-placed flat-as-a-pancake garters that anchor your sheer chiffons in place. And what's more, they keep them there. Incidentally, there are but two bones in the entire garment. Around $7.50.

♣ ♣ ♣

Reindeer Skin in This Slipper

The last word in the way of an evening slipper seems to be at Thayer McNeil's Boylston Street Shop . . . 414, to be exact about the whole thing. It's made up of nothing less than reindeer skin . . . which, by the way, makes up into an amazingly soft, supple affair. A sandal, open toe, enough kid around the back of the heel to hold your heel in place very nicely and a strap to make it sure! Gold kid trimming makes it even more festive in appearance. For $14.75.

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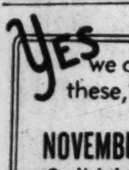

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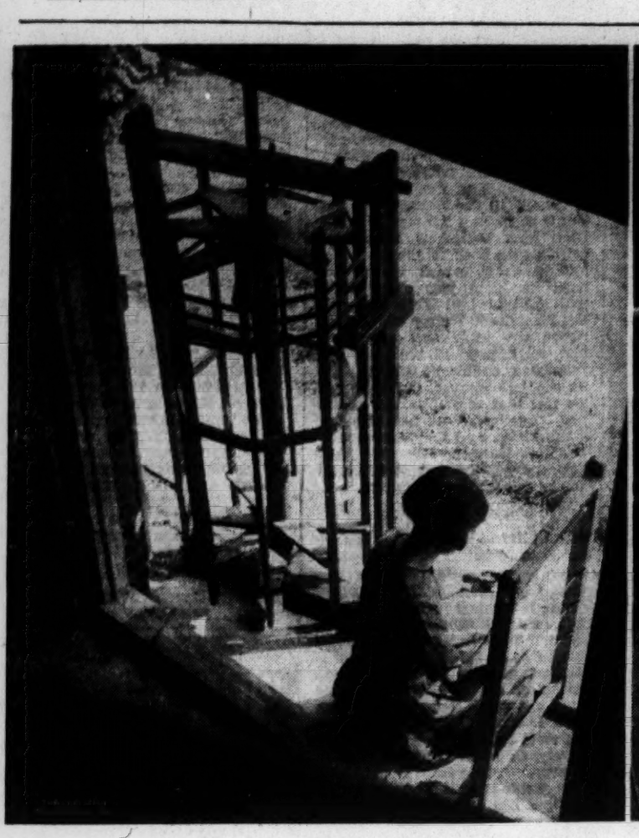
Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Draw Loom Weaving—Revival of an Old Craft

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page



Paul Popper

Some of the Processes of Draw Loom Weaving. Upper Row: Left—Here the Yarn Is Laid in Order on the Warping Mill, According to the Number of Yards in Length and Threads in Width of the Fabric to Be Woven. Center—The Shorn Fleece Is Carded or Combed Into Order for Spinning, and Is Spun on Handwheels Like These. This Type of Spinning Wheel Has Been in Use in English Cottages Since the Sixteenth Century. Right—The Spun Yarn Is Skeined Off the Spool of the Wheel and Washed, Also Dyed if Desired. Below—Threading the Loom. Each Thread Is Entered Through the Harness, and Spaced by the Reed.

A Sturdy Home Craft Revived In All Its Beauty

The Draw Loom, Admirable for Designing Original Patterns, Is Used by Miss Peacock in Her Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Miss Elizabeth Peacock's curtains, hand-woven on a drawn loom, are admirable specimens of what enterprise and initiative can do. The draw loom used by Miss Peacock is a modern adaptation, by the late Luther Hooper, of the one in use before J. M. Jacquard introduced his machine over a century ago. Mr. Hooper was a well-known teacher of handloom weaving and a writer of several books on the craft.

In Miss Peacock's workship, work starts with the preparation of the wool. The fleece is carded ready for spinning. The spinning is done on handwheels, a method which has been in use in England since the sixteenth century. The spun yarn is then skeined off the spool and washed and dyed. This process takes place in the open air when the weather permits.

Draw looms are of unknown antiquity. As far back as 2690 B. C. the Chinese, the first cultivators of silk, had invented looms for weaving figured silk. In course of time other nations, such as the Persians and the Indians, with whom the Chinese traded, followed suit. Figured shuttle weaving continued to be practiced until about the middle of the nineteenth century when draw looms fell into disuse with the introduction of the Jacquard loom.

The Hooper draw loom has this point of special technical interest in that it leaves the weaver freedom to create pattern and design. It is also an economical method for trying out new designs. On these looms it is possible to weave many different kinds of patterns, such as the "Damask" where there is only one warp and one weft; the "Warp pattern weaving," where there are two warps, one for the pattern and one for the ground; the "Weft pattern weaving," where the pattern is made by the weft, and several different colored wefts may be introduced; and the "Double-cloth pattern weaving," where there are two distinct cloths interlocking, a warp and a weft for each cloth. These draw looms, it is claimed, open out a new field for the handloom weaver, and also offer a field, at present undeveloped, for experimenting in patterns for use on power looms.

Miss Peacock does all her own dyeing, with natural dyes. She does other kinds of weaving besides draw loom. An example of her plain silk weaving may be seen in the little Saxon church at Clayton, Sussex; and at Dartington Hall, Totnes, are some of her hangings which are inlay weaving of hand spun wool. Miss Peacock owes her skill to her close study of the technique employed in the manufacture of old materials.

Kathleen Newton

'We Wouldn't Think of Moving Back to the City'

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Friends say to us: "Whatever made you move on a farm?" Having worked and lived in a big city all our lives, my husband and I hardly know what was the beckoning interest. Whatever it was, we now have lived here for over a year and we say with fervor: "We wouldn't think of moving back to the city!"

It started three years ago with the bare idea of wanting to live "out." We watched the advertisements in the newspapers, talked to real estate agents, and poked about countless run-down, backwoods, and thicketed farmsteads and country homes. One day the thought came to me, "Now is the time! Advertise for what you want!" I did and received an answer. We investigated and rented our present home within two days.

* * *

We were surprised to find out just how many things entered into moving on a farm. School facilities—the village school bus calls for the children in front of the house in the morning and brings them home at night. We have since found out that the present-day country school system, at least in this locality, is as good as we were told, and much better than the fine big city school our children had been attending.

Because we were city folk we still wanted city conveniences. But really we didn't demand too much. Many farms do not have gas, bath and running water, and a few do not have electricity. The water situation was the most puzzling. Many farms have a small hand pump at the kitchen sink which is many a farmer's idea of "water in the house." This water comes either from a "really good well" or a "big cistern which never goes dry!" If you ever look for a farm, investigate any such statement as that. Some farms have a heater in the dining room, or a basement with a pipeless furnace, which means one huge register for the downstairs and none upstairs.

When we investigated our prospective farm, we found the ideal place. It seems to be the composite of all our city desires with farm or country surroundings. We have gas, electricity, two cisterns—both capable of going dry but the rain falls like the manna from heaven and the cisterns are filled again.

We have a pipeless furnace, and instead of its being a drawback to our comfort, it meets our needs better than the furnace in the city home. We do not have to spend our spare time feeding the furnace—which is well, as one never has spare time in the country. Our farm is located near the bus line so that the man of the house may ride to the city to his office without delay.

* * *

What a cold, windy, and bleak Easter day that was when we brought our tulips and vines, chrysanthemums and gladiolus out to the farm for transplanting. I'll admit that after trying to dig flower beds in the wind, and facing nothing but bare fields, nude trees, and an empty house, then going back to the city where the houses were close together, with grocery stores and drug stores around the corner, the prospect was not very encouraging.

But we hadn't seen the country in all its glory: renewing its promise of harvest; cherry trees pink with blossoms; apple trees full of their snow-white petals; fields an expanse of green later growing into waving wheat or corn; cows contentedly munching or resting under a tree; a few sheep nibbling here and there; spots of white and brown in an enclosure of chicken wire giving promise of many eggs; and the kitchen garden with its lettuce and radishes, green peas, and beans, red beets and carrots.

And oh, the fun of watching the first tomato gradually get its coat of pink, then red. How good that first one tastes! Soon there are many red balls gleaming through the green stalks, and soon there are almost more than one can properly care for at the moment. This situation was solved by our grocer wanting special baskets for canning. We made up bushel baskets of choice red tomatoes and sold them. Then the first ear of corn was an event to be looked forward to and long to be remembered. Many times have we had the joy of sharing such fruits of our labor with our friends. And indeed the labor is constant in the summer—indoors, canning for winter hunger; outdoors, weeding and cultivating. But the satisfaction is so complete that I repeat, "We wouldn't think of moving back to the city." In fact, we are thinking of buying the place.

We are anticipating the continuance of our farm adventure with a great deal of joy. A cat was already at home on the farm when we moved in. We brought our dog with us. Since then, we have acquired Topsy the Holstein heifer, and Betty and Bob the lambs (now sheep), and Rudolph and Henrietta with their many white Leghorn brothers and sisters.

M. B. G.

A Friday Column

Bags, Bibs, Mitts Are Among the Many Gifts You Can Make of Oiled Silk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A comparatively new material which is interesting for Christmas gifts is oiled silk of the type from which shower curtains are made. The possibilities for this material are almost limitless. In addition to the dish covers already described on this page, one can make children's bibs, book covers, lingerie, or handkerchief and hosiery cases, hat bags or covers, and dress covers. Remember to make boudoir accessories in colors to match or harmonize with the recipient's decorative scheme, and use zipper fastenings on the various cases and covers. Bathroom, kitchen, or even shower curtains make delightful gifts, and little girls welcome with joy raincoats or capes for their dolls.

Considering its durability and charm, the material is not expensive when bought by the yard, and it comes in solid pastels and one or two printed patterns which are suitable for almost any use. It is sturdy enough to be seamed or hemmed, but is most attractive when the seams are bound on the outside in ribbon, or in silk or cotton bias bindings in harmonizing or contrasting colors.

One novelty in oiled silk conceived for a young woman just taking up housekeeping is a pair of mittens for protecting her hands against such work as dusting the piano, waxing the floor, or blackening the stove. The mittens were cut quite large and very long at the top so that they could be turned down to make a ruffle and a casing for elastic. This was done, and the elastic inserted on each side, before the side seams were made. The elastics were pinned into place and the back and front joined in a bound seam with bias tape. This particular pair of mitts was in bright red with black binding, very gay and much more fun to wear at dusting than the usual pair of discarded street gloves.

E. V. D.

Why Not Take Up Weaving?

Crafts in the Home—4

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Weaving is a handicraft that especially appeals to women with a flair for design. It is also a very practical hobby, for there are hundreds of useful and attractive objects to be made on a loom. Weaving goes fast once the knack is acquired. For example, it is possible to weave a pair of handsome and long-lived pillow covers in eight hours, although a pair of dainty linen towels will take twice as long to weave as the pillows and a fine coverlet a year of odd hours before it becomes a potential family heirloom.

It is possible to learn how to weave from books. The most recent, comprehensive, and packed with patterns and information is "The Shuttle-Craft Book of American Handweaving," by Mary Meigs Atwater (Macmillan, $3.50). The book is intended as a complete manual of instruction, to appeal to the absolute beginner as well as the advanced amateur. Mrs. Atwater gives general advice on what kind of loom to buy, how to set it up when it first arrives from the factory, and then progresses gradually to the most complicated weaves and patterns.

Until the publication of Mrs. Atwater's book the standard textbook was "Foot-Power Loom Weaving," by Edward F. Worst (The Bruce Publishing Co., $6.00), the less condensed book of the two and therefore easier to follow, with many Scandinavian patterns and dozens of practical and intriguing patterns for small articles. Once a weaver has mastered either Worst or Atwater the most inspiring weaving books are Scandinavian with their illustrations of beautiful patterns and color combinations.

Taking Lessons

Whenever possible, it is advisable to take weaving lessons, since bothersome if thoroughly minor problems are apt to crop up which evaporate in the light of demonstration. Lessons are also, of course, more fun than solitary study. Sometimes it is possible to find an acquaintance who weaves; often there are isolated teachers; some universities, art guilds, women's centers, state university extension services give weaving lessons. Mrs. Atwater has a correspondence course in weaving.

While in general it is wise not to buy a loom until after your first lessons, if you are teaching yourself some such loom as the Structo Art Craft Loom is a good purchase. This loom costs $10.00, comes furnished with warp thread, and has a small book of very simplified instructions and some of the best known patterns, although it weaves material only eight inches wide and gives but an inkling of the fun there is in weaving with a big loom. Large looms, floor and table models alike, well made of hardwood and guaranteed to last a lifetime, cost from around $30 to $100. Looms are useful in proportion to the widths of goods that can be woven on them up to about 36 inches.

There is no limit to the number of useful objects that can be made on a loom for one's home—pillows, towels, luncheon sets, purses, bags, tray cloths, table runners, rugs and bath mats, suit and dress materials, curtain goods, upholstery materials that will wear for years, and coverlets—to name only the most obvious. Handwoven gifts, also, are always much appreciated.

For Sale in Gift Shops

Handwoven articles have a ready sale in gift shops. The greatest demand is for small objects such as luncheon sets, bureau scarves, and tray cloths. It is also often possible to weave upholstery material on special order and at a very good profit. Usually the weaver counts on receiving twice the cost of the materials as a fair recompense for his labor. I know a woman, not a very assiduous weaver at that, who pays for her own and her husband's summer vacation by weaving evening purses on her Art Structo loom. She studies the current styles very carefully, and has perfected her purse weaving technique to such an extent that she can weave a lovely purse in a couple of hours.

Weaving has several hidden virtues. It is restful as well as interesting, and it is remarkably good exercise. Ambitious weaving leads insensibly to a rewarding interest in color and design, in museum collections and in collecting textiles. Planning a new project is thrilling, and its completion gives an exhilarating sense of accomplishment.

Barbara B. Paine

Leb Kuchen

Dear Editor:

Leb Kuchen was mentioned in an article about the Pennsylvania "Dutch" entitled "Going to Market," published some time ago on this page. A very old Austrian recipe for Leb Kuchen is as follows:

Sift together
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ground cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Into this flour mixture drop
1 cup broken nut meats, stirring until nuts are well floured. Add
1 cup brown sugar. Stir in
4 eggs well beaten. Turn into well greased shallow pan and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) until a delicate brown color about 20 to 25 minutes. Invert pan to cool and cut into squares when cold.

(Mrs.) W. C. G.

Red Letter Day at College

When a Box of Food Like This Arrives From Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

College days in themselves are a lot of fun. But, no matter how gay the school or how good and plentiful the dormitory cooking, boxes of food from home are among the brightest spots in the academic year.

The box, whether sent frequently or only once or twice during the term, can provide two "menus." There shoud be a few foods at least in each shipment which can be eaten at once at a special feast or spread to be shared with roommates and dormitory pals. Perhaps it will arrive in time to celebrate a football victory, or it may just "plain show off mother's cooking." There should also be a plentiful supply of other foods to be stored on the closet shelf for midnight snacks and study hour "munchings."

For the "eat at once variety," if the box can be delivered quickly enough, a fried chicken is mighty good compensation for a term paper, book reports, and lengthy research problems. The chicken should be packed with each piece separately wrapped in waxed paper and with a plentiful supply of paper napkins for greasy fingers. Potato chips, dill pickles, homemade nut or date bread, angel food cake or sponge cake, brownies, fudge cakes, or cup cakes made from Mary or John's favorite recipe are good companions for the chicken. Generous portions of liver sausage, summer sausage, and other smoked meats are good "eat at once" gifts.

That Will Keep

More varied, however, are the food possibilities that will keep, that is so long as college appetites whetted by brisk campus dashes, a turn in the gym, long hours of library research, and late study hours will allow. Every food box should have its share of cookies for "fill ins," snacks and informal pajama and housecoat teas. In the opinion of most college students, almost any kind of cookies will do, but they have indicated that raisin and nut filled, butter, spice, peanut butter, orange, and oatmeal are big favorites. For practical purposes of packing and storage the smaller, crunchy drop variety are big favorites.

Every college shelf should have a generous store of small jars of jams and preserves, with orange marmalade and strawberry jam two "musts" in every collection. Along with these, most students like to have on hand a few jars of fish and meat paste, peanut butter, and sandwich spreads to be eaten on crackers or toast along with a late cup of cocoa made on the electric grill. Cheese in brick or package form or in jars is also a popular food box content. A package of melba toast, rye crisp, or small crackers should go in every box.

Sweets

Candy, but not too much, is also acceptable, as are nuts of all kinds, dried raisins, packages of dates and figs, dried fruits, and candied orange peel and other preserved citrus fruits. Some kind of fresh fruit, with apples and oranges the most popular, should be a regular box content. If you happen to be in persimmon country and can rush off a box to the campus, your son or daughter will have a lot of fun initiating some novices at the persimmon eating rite. Pickles and olives, relishes, small jars of honey, cheese sticks, candied pop corn, and any other food delicacy you may find on the grocery or delicatessen shelf are nice for occasional surprises along with the other regulars.

Expensive properties are not needed for these frequent and popular college feasts. A few spoons, knives, and forks, several cups and plates or a small tea set, paper napkins, and a can opener belong with the college equipment.

GARDENING

Care of the Christmas Cactus

The Christmas cactus is an old-fashioned house plant that is dear to the heart of many a window gardener. This plant originated in Brazil and has been in cultivation for almost 100 years. Being a tropical plant, it requires a richer soil than does the desert cactus.

One thing to remember is that the Christmas cactus requires perfect drainage. And the soil must not be too heavy. A compost of fibrous loam, leaf mold and sand is recommended, with the addition of complete balanced plant food, well mixed with the potting soil, to provide needed nourishment. Be sure to make provision for drainage in the bottom of the pot.

For generous bloom, work complete plant food into the soil around the plant every three to four weeks when growth is active.

Do not move the plant often. A sunny location, preferably a south window, suits this plant best. Temperature should range from 60° to 70° Fahrenheit.

Water sparingly, except when in bloom. Excessive watering and poor drainage cause dropping off the flowering buds. After the plant blooms, withhold water and allow it to rest.

It is not necessary to repot often. It may be kept in the same pot for several years.

The chief enemy of the Christmas cactus is the mealy bug, and the fleshy leaves should be wiped carefully to remove dust and lessen the possibility of mealy bug infestation.

A Friday Column

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3 tablespoons water
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Commerce and Finance

Government Moves to Curb Alleged Monopoly in Gas Industry

Business and Industry

Is Undistributed Profits Tax Law Alteration Likely?

(Editor's Note: Should Congress repeal or strengthen the undistributed profits tax? An explanation of why that question will trouble lawmakers this winter is contained in the following article, third of a series of four on current tax problems.)

WASHINGTON (AP) — Because changing business conditions have the concern of almost everyone, Congress is not likely to escape controversy over corporation income taxes this next session.

The principal issue, as it has been for three years, will be the undistributed profits tax—which President Roosevelt wants strengthened and which many businessmen want repealed.

Prior to 1936, corporations merely paid flat percentage taxes on their net incomes, and from stockholders the Government collected income taxes on dividends.

Business Indignant

President Roosevelt, however, argued that some wealthy stockholders evaded taxes by influencing their corporations to stow profits in surplus funds instead of paying them out in dividends.

Accordingly, Congress in 1936 reduced the flat rates slightly to a range of 8 to 15 per cent, and imposed an addition 7 to 27 per cent levy on undistributed profits.

Scarcely any part of the Administration's program caused so much bitter criticism from businessmen. They contended that instead of punishing a few stockholders the Government was damaging hundreds of corporations. They contended these companies were forced by the tax to pay dividends from profits needed for future expansion and other legitimate purposes. Small business, they said, was hurt most.

Last winter the President was willing to concede some modification of the tax, but when Congress got through with its revision he said it went too far. The new law, which applies only to 1938 and 1939 income of corporations and then expires, puts a simple 12½ to 16 per cent tax on net income of corporations with less than $25,000 income, exempting them altogether from the undistributed profits levy.

Equals Fifth of Total Revenue

For larger corporations, the tax is a flat 19 per cent less a credit equal to 2½ per cent of the portion paid out in dividends. Thus a corporation paying no dividends is taxed 19 per cent and one disbursing all profits is taxed 16½ per cent.

The revenue from the new rates was expected to be about the same as from the old. In the last fiscal year, corporation income taxes amounted to $1,299,932,071, or about half of the income tax total of $2,634,618,138 and about a fifth of total revenue from all sources.

Neither the President nor the Treasury has made public any intimation of their specific recommendations on the corporation income tax, but some businessmen have interpreted as a sign of a moderate course the appointment of John W. Hanes to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of taxes.

Mr. Hanes was drafted from a Wall Street stock firm about a year ago to attempt to conciliate the Securities Commission and the New York Stock Exchange, and he is presumed to carry a businessman's view into the Government's counsels.

Approve Dissolution Of Chesapeake Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Winding up of the affairs of Chesapeake Corp., middle holding company of the former Van Sweringen rail system, advanced a step further when the board of directors approved a dissolution plan.

Details of the plan, the subject of much discussion and extended legal study for several months, were not made public. Following a meeting of the board at the offices of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Wall Street banking firm, the following statement was issued:

"The board of directors has approved a plan of liquidation and dissolution to be submitted to the stockholders at a special meeting called for November 28, 1938, and a record of stockholders will be taken November 17, 1938.

"The plan will be mailed to the stockholders within the next few days and it is expected that if the plan is approved at the meeting, a substantial distribution of Chesapeake & Ohio stock will be made before the end of the year."

Lake Iron Ore Shipments Largest in Nearly a Year

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—October lake shipments of Lake Superior iron ore totaled 3,624,416 gross tons, largest monthly movement since November, 1937 when 3,758,151 tons were transported, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

This compares with 3,284,800 tons during September this year and 6,562,035 tons during October, 1937 and brings total movement for the season to 17,781,706 tons compared with 61,174,157 tons for the like period a year ago, a decrease of 70.93 per cent.

Shipments for October were a decline of 44.77 per cent for the like month last year.

With larger vessel fleets now heading into winter quarters, this months ore shipments will be sharply curtailed. Estimates now current in vessel and ore circles place this year's total movements of iron ore at about 18,250,000 tons. Last year the movement was 64,000,000 tons.

October Stock Transactions

NEW YORK—Reported stock transactions, including inactives, on the New York Stock Exchange for October, aggregated 41,558,470 shares.

Power Output Soars To New High for '38

By the Associated Press

New York

Electric power production in the United States soared to a new high level for the year in the week ended October 29, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The latest total of 2,226,038,000 kilowatt hours represented a gain of .5 of 1 per cent over 2,214,097,000 in the preceding week and was only 1.3 per cent below 2,254,947,000 in the like 1937 week, the institute said.

In the breakdown according to major geographic areas, the institute reported gains of 3.7 per cent over last year in New England, 2.1 in Middle Atlantic States, and 2 per cent on the Pacific Coast. Below the 1937 level were Central Industrial 5.5, West Central 3.2, Southern States 1.7 and Rocky Mountain 4.9.

Utility President Asks Onerous Rate Rules Be Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Urging a more careful study by utility commissions of "the long-term economic effect" of new rates, J. I. Mange, President of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, in his annual report to shareholders for 1937, declared that many rate reductions ordered by regulatory bodies in recent years had produced an "unfair" or uneconomic condition in the net income of the corporation.

"To an unfortunate extent," Mr. Mange stated, "regulatory commissions have not applied either economic or legal principles in their recent orders of rate reductions. Instead, rate reductions have been the result of comparisons reached by a process of offer and counter proposal, until a figure was arrived at which the utility affected could accept as something less than a fatal loss in earnings, and which the commission could point to as substantial evidence of its service to the community."

Rate reductions which became effective throughout the Associated Gas and Electric system in 1937 represented savings to its customers of about $2,953,000 a year, and brought to $16,610,000 annually the reductions made by present Associated Gas subsidiaries in the last ten years, according to Mr. Mange.

Discussing the subject of the utility companies, and the problems presented by taxation, Mr. Mange said the Associated Gas system, "like all other utility organizations, has been enduring and will continue to endure the burdensome effects of increasing taxation and exacting regulatory requirements, but is hopeful that from now on more moderate policies on the part of the Government will prevail."

U. S. Bank Deposits Show 44 P. C. Rise From 1933 to 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The American worker is still thrifty, despite the fact that more persons are being supported from the public treasury than ever before in the nation's history, according to a study published by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Records of deposits in all banks in the United States rose 44 per cent from 1933 through 1937, the Board found. At the same time total assets of credit unions reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics skyrocketed by 153.8 per cent. These general indexes of thrift indicate, the Board says, that the wish of the American people to save is still strong.

Another indicator of thrift was said to be the strong position of 279 mutual benefit associations studied by the Board. These societies, founded by employers and dependent upon employee contributions for survival, weathered the depression well, only one out of five reporting a strain on its financial structure.

Men's Clothing Store Sales Up 29 P. C. in Quarter

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A 20.2 per cent increase in sales of 2,600 independent men's clothing and furnishings stores during the second quarter of this year was reported by the Philadelphia office of the U. S. Census Bureau. The sales were 18.1 per cent lower for the six months of the year than in the corresponding period of 1937.

Dollar sales of the nation's leading dental supply wholesalers dropped slightly during the second quarter of this year, the report showed.

The figures were for 92 companies accounting for more than half the national sales volume in this line. The bureau said dollar sales were nearly 2 per cent below the first quarter and 18.7 per cent below the second quarter of 1937.

Sales of 1,400 independent shoe stores rose 43.5 per cent during the second quarter of 1938.

The stores did an aggregate business of $44,856,000 last year. Sales for the first six months of 1938 were 4.3 per cent below those during the corresponding period of 1937.

Brokers' Loans Rise $7,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $578,000,000. The week ended yesterday and the total represented an increase of $7,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $732,000,000.

Business Lower In Canada First 9 Months of 1938

OTTAWA (CP)—Economic conditions in Canada as determined by a study of important factors were less favorable in the first nine months of 1938 than in the same period in 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in a report just issued.

In spite of the marked gain in September, the index of the physical volume of business averaged 110.8 during the first nine months against 121.8 last year, a decline of 9 per cent. Of the five groups entering into computation of this index, mineral production was the only one showing an increase. Manufacturing production dropped 14 per cent.

While wholesale prices have been relatively steady for the last seven weeks, a considerable decline was shown during the nine months of the year. The reaction was particularly heavy during July and August, being affected by excellent harvests. The official index averaged 80.2 in the first nine months of the present year against 84.8 in 1937.

Demand for Copper

It now is clear, the report said, that the movement of copper to external markets has shown a marked expansion this year over the first nine months of 1937. The gain was nearly 33 per cent, the total movement having been 409,300,000 pounds. Nickel exports showed a decline of nearly 14 per cent from the high level of 1937.

The drop was from 169,400,000 pounds to 146,300,000 this year. Lead production recorded an increase of nearly 4 per cent, while zinc exports showed a reaction of similar percentage. Increases of 13 per cent and 9 per cent were shown in shipments of gold and silver, respectively.

The index of manufacturing production averaged 104.4 in the first nine months of 1938 against 121.5 in the same period of last year. The decline in flour production was about 8 per cent, while manufacture of sugar rose from 526,000,000 pounds to 567,000,000. Declines were shown in operations of the meat-packing industry, hog slaughterings showing a considerable reaction.

The boot and shoe industry was less active, the output having been reduced from 15,100,000 pairs to 13,400,000. Consumption of raw cotton indicating operations in the cotton textile industry, declined 19 per cent to 81,700,000 pounds.

The forestry industry was less active this year, the decline in the production of newsprint having been nearly 30 per cent. The demand in the American market was adversely affected by considerable stocks acquired during the latter part of 1937 after an increase in the price had been announced. Consumption of newsprint in North American markets now is showing an expansion and publishers' stocks have been greatly reduced. The external demand for lumber was not so strong as in 1937. Exports of planks and boards dropped from 1,427,000 feet to 1,209,000.

Steel Generally Active

The primary iron and steel industry showed reaction in the first nine months of the present year, the output of pig iron and steel ingots dropping between 15 per cent and 16 per cent. The output of automobiles showed a drop of nearly 20 per cent.

Electric power production, having been adversely affected by industrial reaction, especially in the newsprint industry, showed a decline of nearly 7 per cent. Reflecting the influence of heavy grain movements, carloadings have recently recorded improvement. The traffic during the first nine months amounted to 1,774,000 cars, a decline of 8.4 per cent. The drop in the gross revenue of Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railway was 6.8 per cent, while the Canadian Pacific Railway recorded a decline of 4.3 per cent.

Mining and construction have averaged higher than in the same period of last year.

Trust Mail Fraud Indictment Filed

NEW YORK (AP)—A Federal grand jury filed an indictment against 12 individuals and five corporations charging use of the mails to defraud and conspiracy.

The case, investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, was presented to the grand jury by the United States District Attorney's office.

The indictment names: Harold B. Grow; George J. Mitchell, Jr.; George H. Clayton; Vincent E. Ferretti; Philip A. Frear; Ralph R. Robb; Thomas W. Morris; S. Leo Solomont; Sartell Prentice; Jerome C. Brady; Alexander B. Beverly; Howard P. Hansell, Jr.; Calmur and Company, Inc.; Fiscal Management Company, Ltd.; Northern Capital Holding Co., Ltd.; Chantry, Ltd.; and National Construction Company, Ltd.

As alleged in the indictment, the scheme to defraud consisted of a plan for the defendants to gain control of certain investment trusts, including First Income Trading Corporation; Continental Securities Corporation, Administered Fund, Second, Inc.; and Reynolds Investing Company, Inc.

Cotton Futures Trading Declines During October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported that trading in cotton futures contracts on the three organized cotton exchanges totaled 3,853,600 bales during October.

Sales in September totaled 4,991,000 bales.

In October a total of 3,195,500 bales was traded on the New York Cotton Exchange; 642,350 on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and 15,750 on the Chicago Board of Trade.

SEC Seen Making Political Capital of Whitney Affair

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Whatever have been Wall Street's reactions to the many-pronged SEC program for brokers' rectification just published, the Street has been this week pretty unanimous in regretting the tone, manners, and philosophy of the SEC's criticism of Street ethics and particularly of that followed by the Morgan partners in the Whitney incident. The SEC, it is felt, tried to make a Roman holiday of the Morgan partners and the Street again didn't agree.

Rumors are around that the "Little House on the Corner" is "slipping" but people in the Street feel it was in very bad taste for the SEC to take the pontificial attitude of superior ethics assumed in the final section of its report on the Whitney case released Wednesday. The release was a sermon, not a report. Mr. Douglas, like Mr. Landis before him, is a minister's son.

The Commission brought out the Whitney report in three installments. First came the two volumes containing the 1,000-odd page transcript of the testimony. Then came a part of the third volume giving the SEC's conclusions. Wednesday the second part of the concluding volume, with summary, was released.

SEC Attack Termed Unfair

In the summary, despite the fact that Whitney's thefts were all but a microscopic amount from his friends and relatives, the Commission managed to convert the episode into a national calamity. The losses were purely private among Whitney's friends, including the loss of prestige as well as of cash and securities, and the political loss to the Street was heavy. Nevertheless the Commission said: "The facts . . . in this report have a deep public significance . . . they reveal the spirit . . . of the old system . . . certain to be reflected in the standards of the entire financial community . . . (which) in turn seep into our entire national economy. . . ."

Nobody in the Street thinks that the methods of Richard Whitney reveal the spirit of the old system, which is still the present system of doing business in Wall Street, namely that of mutual trust.

Nor, as people feel here, is it fair to imply that the public was endangered by doing business with such a system. That the outside community can and consistently does lose money by trading in securities in Wall Street is not denied, but that it can or does lose money by lies and theft is not true, and investors have already indicated that they do not think it true.

After the Whitney affair, the "free credit balances" left by customers with brokerage houses in the Street dropped from around $275,000,000 to $235,000,000. This much might be attributed to withdrawals by customers who took the Whitney affair, as the SEC obviously takes it, as a sign of the questionability of brokers' honesty.

Think SEC Self-Righteous

Brokers do not ask for these "free credit balances," and for the most part do not want them, as money can be borrowed easily for ¾ per cent for doing business; and most houses, due to the decline of margin trading, are more nearly over- than under-capitalized. But since the Spring these withdrawals have been made up.

It is against the law (Banking Act of 1933) for a broker to receive money on deposit direct, but he can receive it indirectly when a customer sells securities and requests that the proceeds be kept on balance pending another purchase. Many people have not forgotten 1933 when the banks closed but the brokers continued to pay, so that many a broker's customer would have had to beg the butcher and the milkman to feed him on tick if it hadn't been for his broker's ability to pay cash during the holiday. Only one member firm of the New York Stock Exchange failed in the year when 10 per cent of the country's banks closed up never to reopen again.

Ironic comments are made about the SEC's attack on the obvious gang spirit which imposed the conspiracy of silence around Whitney's desperate money-raising efforts. The Street knows that the SEC knows how this works down in Washington. A system of personal loyalties is not a Wall Street invention nor peculiar monopoly.

That the Commission singled out the Morgan partners for particular attack is considered here as pure politics. Nobody has ever hung any ethical lapse on the House of Morgan, and many have tried. Here, apparently, seemed a chance. So the Commission said: ". . . stubborn indifference to the public responsibility of the Exchange as a basic characteristic of the old order of Exchange thinking stands starkly revealed in the testimony of Thomas W. Lamont . . . he testified that he felt no responsibility to report, even to his Exchange authorities, his knowledge of Richard Whitney's embezzlement . . . we condemn . . ."

Morgan House Resents Charge

This statement must have been painful to J. P. Morgan & Company, for it responded with one of its rare public statements, characterizing the "reflections" as "unjust and unwarranted." In effect the SEC had passed the buck for responsibility from Mr. Simmons to the House of Morgan, and the latter, probably with much reluctance, in effect passed it back to Mr. Whitney.

What happened was that Mr. Simmons asked Dick Whitney to return certain securities and cash to the Gratuity Fund and Mr. Whitney asked for time. Since these were trust funds, such a request obviously meant that something wrongful had been done with them.

Brokers often comingle funds left on deposit with their own funds, but not trust funds. They are trust funds. So Mr. Simmons must have known that there had been malfeasance. It was implicit in Richard Whitney's request.

Mr. Simmons presumably thought it wouldn't be repeated. George Whitney and Thomas Lamont knew explicitly that there had been malfeasance, but also believed it would not be repeated. The first difference therefore lay only in the fact that Mr. Simmons must have known by implication, and the two Morgan partners had it from Richard Whitney explicitly.

The second difference lay in the fact that Mr. Simmons was an official of the Exchange and a member of several Committees. The Morgan partners were merely members. They might have presumed that if Mr. Simmons knew, "the Exchange" knew.

SEC Omits to Quote

In its final report the SEC quotes at length from the transcript of testimony, but it does not quote the following:

SEC Examiner: What did the District Attorney's office know about this thing?

Mr. Lamont: Are you addressing me?

Examiner: Yes.

Mr. Lamont: They did not know anything as far as I am concerned, but you didn't expect me, Mr. Gesell, to say to George Whitney, "Yes, George, I will help you out to cure this default, which I believe is a perfectly isolated thing, but I must trot down to the District Attorney's office and denounce your brother forthwith." Did you expect me to do that?

Examiner: No.

Foregoing from Page 741, Volume 2.

Meantime, exploration continues into the feasibility of the proposed central securities depositary trust company. The Haskins & Sells investigation is into a plan in which economy is the main purpose, and only securities would be deposited. This is not the same as the SEC's more ambitious plan, which calls for the deposit not only of securities but of cash, and which is aimed primarily at the protection of customers against dishonest brokers. Nobody knows how that can be done.

Int'l Foils Now Building A New Plant in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal—Construction on the new plant of International Foils Limited, at Cap de La Madeline, Que. has commenced, plans calling for the completion of the structure about June 1 of next year. Cost of the plant, which is to produce aluminum foil for export to the British Isles is expected to total $1,200,000.

When in operation the plant will require about 2,500 h. p. It is located in the territory of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company and will provide that utility with one of its largest individual customers in the use of prime electric power.

Sugar Deliveries to U. S. Show Decline From 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reports by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration showed that 4,896,352 short tons, raw value, of sugar were delivered to United States markets in the first nine months of this year. Deliveries in the like period last year were 5,336,849 tons.

Sources of this year's deliveries included: Refineries, 3,236,368 tons; beet sugar factories, 849,326; importers, 460,377, and continental cane sugar mills, 63,230.

Stocks of sugar on hand on Sept. 30 were put at 1,170,240 short tons, compared with 732,307 a year before.

International Paper Extends Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—R. J. Cullen, President of International Paper Co., said that he is announcing to the company's newsprint customers that its present price schedule will be extended throughout all of 1939. The price is $50 a ton for delivery at New York, Chicago, Atlantic and Gulf ports.

New Deal-Utility Co-operation Lauded

WASHINGTON (AP)—Clarence E. Groesbeck, Chairman of the Electric Bond & Share Corporation, said after a White House conference the "rapprochement between the Government and the utilities is most heartening and its implications are of far-reaching national significance."

Mr. Groesbeck, talking with reporters after his half-hour conference with President Roosevelt, added:

"We need only recall the negotiations between the national defense power committee and the utilities, culminated at the meeting here last Friday, to realize that mutual understanding and co-operation has advanced beyond the theoretical stage.

"The successful outcome of those negotiations should point the way to working out a satisfactory understanding with Government of the other problems of the industry."

Owens-Illinois, Corning Form New Fiberglas Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The Owens-Illinois Glass Company and the Corning Glass Works announced the organization of the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation for the production of a variety of products from fiber glass.

Amory Houghton, chairman of the board of the new company, and Harold Boeschenstein, President, who made the announcement, said the new enterprise marked the culmination of development work by the two companies involving expenditures of about $5,000,000. The new corporation is financed jointly by Owens-Illinois and Corning, and is an independent corporate structure.

Principal offices of the company will be in Toledo, Ohio.

Anti-Trust Suit Is Filed Against Col. Gas & Elec.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, carried his campaign to show what can and what cannot be done to enforce existing anti-trust laws one stage further, in moving into the natural gas industry today to cure an alleged monopoly. At the same time he provides another practical object lesson to coincide with the Government's simultaneous study of the whole broad monopoly question.

Mr. Arnold filed an injunction suit in the Federal Court at Wilmington, Del., against the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation. This is known as a Morgan concern because 20 to 25 per cent of its stock is owned by the United Corporation, an investment trust sponsored by J. P. Morgan & Co. Columbia is one of the largest distributors of natural gas in the country and serves hundreds of communities in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Law Violation Charged

The Government charges it has violated both the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws by buying stock control of the American Fuel & Power Company—formerly one of its chief competitors, and then by its policies forcing that luckless captive into receivership and then monopolizing the gas business in the territory served by Columbia's pipe line.

These charges are serious enough and Mr. Arnold frankly lists his objectives as seeking to correct alleged conditions. But at the end of these practical objectives he cites a further desire in filing the suit, which "cannot fail to illuminate by presentation before the courts" the whole question of the efficacy of the anti-trust laws.

Thus, even if the suit fails, Mr. Arnold intends to make it a point to his argument that the whole structure of existing anti-trust laws require revision by Congress. The new test of the laws comes as the joint monopoly committee is making a preliminary inquiry under chairmanship of Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming prior to public hearings. Mr. Arnold, in fact, has approached his enforcement task from a new angle. He is seeking less to punish than to define. He is a former Yale law professor and author of "The Folklore of Capitalism." He has frequently made known his intent of finding out from the courts how far the laws as now written apply and of keeping business conversant with how it must conduct itself in the hitherto numan's-land. He also wants to find cut the economic effect of monopolies on the nation. He is a member of the national monopoly inquiry.

Announcement Trenchant

Mr. Arnold's announcement today is trenchant and crisp. He declares that concerns selling natural gas can make handsome profits by persuading public service commissions to allow them to make substantially the same charges on natural gas as for artificial gas. He commented that "ample legal and accounting devices are available" for sustaining such unjustifiably high rates in courts and commissions. Mr. Arnold went far afield to discuss subjects rarely if ever before found in a Justice Department anti-trust comment. He took up such indirect effects of monopoly as the cost to the Government of providing relief for persons who lost their means of livelihood when the "American system" of competition was forced to the wall.

He charged that not only consumers who have to pay the new non-competitive price for gas, but the stockholders of the American company, the original concern, have suffered from the capture by the Morgan-Columbia Company. Despite conviction that the Columbia has violated the anti-trust laws, he is not preferring criminal charges, explaining that he had chosen to file an injunction suit in the hope of re-establishing the American company as a bona fide competitor.

By this Columbia coup, achieved at the expense of the American and its affiliates, Mr. Arnold observed, "a large number of small independent owners of gas reserves were left without a market." As a result—"the Government has found it necessary to expend large sums for relief in the extensive area in and around these gas fields." He continued that the rugged nature of the country partly explained the scant livelihood of many of the people.

Caused Influx

"On the other hand the development of the coal deposits and the gas fields has been the cause to a great extent of the influx of population and the presence of many people who are at present without an adequate means of livelihood."

He estimated that 50,000 to 100,000 families have been adversely affected by Columbia's gobbling up of American. In addition there are "thousands of innocent purchasers of American securities" who suffered "heavy losses" as a result of the deal.

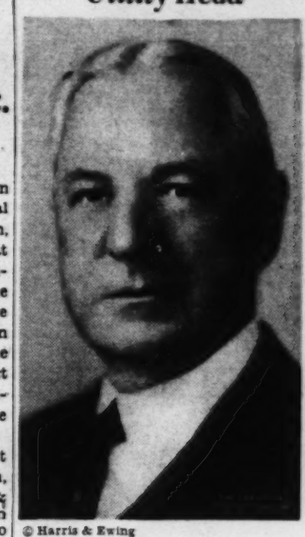
In conclusion he says:

"The whole field of antitrust law enforcement, now under re-examination by the temporary national economic committee, cannot fail of illumination by the presentation before the courts of such a striking case history as the department believes is here afforded."

United Aircraft Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corp. and subsidiary companies reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $1,142,694, equal to 45 cents a share on capital stock. This compares with $1,032,643, or 41 cents a capital share, in the third quarter last year. Plants are at East Hartford, and Stratford, Conn., and Montreal, Canada.

Utility Head



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P. G. Gossler

Chairman of the Board of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation

Unemployment Benefits Drop In September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board reported claims for unemployment benefits were 24 per cent fewer in September than in August, continuing a three-month decline.

The report also showed the disbursement of $41,500,000 in September was nearly $6,000,000 less than in the previous month. The board said, however, that exclusive of New York State, which alone accounted for about $4,300,000 of the decrease, the drop in the remaining states was relatively small—4.4 less than in August.

Several states indicated exhaustion of wage credits influenced the decline in benefit payments, but also reported re-employment of workers was a contributing factor.

In the 22 states reporting smaller benefit payments during September the decreases ranged from 4.9 per cent in Indiana to 43.3 per cent in Virginia. In addition to Virginia the states showing drops of 20 per cent or more included: Alabama, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Tennessee.

States reporting increases in amounts paid included Louisiana and South Carolina.

The board said initial claims for benefits declined in September in all but six states, ranging from 2.1 per cent in California to 54.1 per cent in South Carolina. In only three of the 22 states showing decreases were the declines less than 10 per cent. States reporting reductions of 40 per cent or more included: Maryland, Mississippi and South Carolina. New England states, except Connecticut, had increased claims, part of which was attributed to shutdowns resulting from September floods.

275 Big Concerns' Combined Net Off 63 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Net profits of the first 275 important companies reporting income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were 63 per cent less than in the like period last year, a compilation by the Associated Press showed.

Earnings of this representative cross-section of industry totaled $137,163,000 against $369,236,000 in the same quarter a year ago.

Third quarter net was slightly larger than either the first or second periods this year, although substantially smaller than any quarter in either 1935, 1936 or 1937.

These 275 corporations earned $393,000,000 in the full nine months, compared with $1,145,000,000 in the first three-quarters last year, a slump of 66 per cent.

Hardest hit earnings-wise in the latest quarter were steel and automobile accessory concerns, each reporting a deficit in place of a thumping 1937 profit.

Food Concerns the Exceptions

With the change-over period, when motor manufacturers slacken off old model production and begin assemblies of the new, falling mostly in the third quarter, profits of seven leading car and truck producers were 94 per cent below 1937.

Food companies were star performers, chalking up a 19 per cent increase over last year. They were the only important group to report a gain. This was explained as the result largely of reduced costs of operations stemming from the drastic slump in raw material prices.

Last year, it will be recalled, grains were priced at approximately double today's levels. Thus concerns using large quantities of corn (such as Corn Products, Penick and Ford), or wheat (such as National Biscuit), were able to buy their principal raw material at an enormous saving.

Heavy Industry Fares Worst

Building material firms earned about one-third less in the latest quarter than they did in 1937. The big upswing in residential building in recent months, however, lifted the net of several companies in this field above the comparable total last year. Lagging industrial construction was responsible in large measure for the slow recovery in other concerns.

The following tabulation shows the number of companies reporting for the third quarter, net profits and the per cent loss as compared with the like 1937 period:

	No. Cos.	Net Income	P. C. Drop
Food	13	$18,725,000	(x) 19
Bldg equip.	12	6,711,000	38
Chemical	12	23,424,000	46
Oil	15	24,455,000	46
Elec equip.	5	6,065,000	69
Rail equip.	6	711,000	84
Auto & trucks	7	3,123,000	94
Auto acces.	22	(d) 1,564,000	
Steel	24	(d) 8,237,000	
Miscellaneous	159	65,850,000	35

(x) Gain.
(d) Deficit.

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

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Boston Fund Inc.

Massachusetts Investors Trust

A prospectus with respect to shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group, will be furnished on request.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 Devonshire Street, Boston

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, November 4, 1938.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $19,432,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on November 14, 1938, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loans:

HURRICANE AND FLOOD DAMAGE LOANS
(Chapter 505, Acts of 1938)

$14,250,000	November 15, 1939–November 15, 1943, $2,850,000 each year
	(Chapter 506, Acts of 1938)
1,000,000	November 15, 1939–November 15, 1943, $200,000 each year
	(Chapter 507, Acts of 1938, Part I)
1,374,000	November 15, 1939 and November 15, 1940, $687,000 each year
2,058,000	November 15, 1941–November 15, 1943, $686,000 each year
	(Chapter 507, Acts of 1938, Part II)
750,000	November 15, 1939–November 15, 1943, $150,000 each year
$19,432,000	(Interest payable May 15 and November 15)

The bonds will be dated November 15, 1938.

All the above bonds will be in coupon form of a denomination of $1,000 each and may be exchanged for fully registered bonds. The bonds when put into registered form cannot be reissued as coupon bonds.

Bidders will name one rate of interest on the entire loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from November 15, 1938, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer is subject to the approval of the Governor.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1938

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est)	1,280,000
Previous day	1,065,190
1938 volume to date	245,162,313
1937 volume to date	356,929,299

Market Trends Mixed; Motors, Specialties Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Rising tendencies were selective in today's stock market.

Motors and specialties accounted for gains running to a point or so, but rails and other groups were retarded by profit taking. Prices were well mixed near the final hour, with dealings at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares.

The question of two holidays next week—the elections and Armistice Day—served to keep some traders in neutral territory and brought further lightening of commitments in many cases.

Fairly popular most of the time were General Motors, Chrysler, Worthington Pump, Hiram Walker, Sharp & Dohme, Goodyear, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Union Carbide.

Lacking climbing vigor were Bethlehem, Southern Railway, Sears Roebuck, Glenn Martin, Westinghouse, General Electric, Eastman Kodak, and American Water Works.

Inclined to creep forward on the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B" and Aviation & Transportation. Lagging were Gulf Oil, Newmont Mining and Pennroad.

Lag in U. S. Bonds

U. S. Governments continued to lag in a generally higher bond market today.

Rails attracted higher bids all along the line and in late trading leaders showed gains ranging from 1 to around 4 points. The familiar story of rising hopes for Federal legislative aid for the carriers and improved carloadings and revenues was associated with the buying.

Traders reported no unusual market conditions in the government list which has been in a slow sag for several sessions. Today's losses ranged from 1-32d to 8-32s in the Treasuries. Offerings were light.

Bonds of Columbia Gas & Electric were subjected to selling on news of the Federal Government's anti-trust action, charging monopoly of natural gas distribution in Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Kentucky. The 5s of '52, May maturity, drifted off a point or so under moderate offers.

Gainers in the late trading included Southern Railway 4s, Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50, Illinois Central 4s, and Great Northern 3⅜s. Warner Brothers 6s pushed up more than 4½ on large turnover.

Japanese Government issues again were buoyant in the foreign sector. Other leading groups were mixed.

Freight Carloadings Up 0.5 P. C. in Week; 7.7 P. C. Below 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today 708,840 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 29.

This was an increase of 3,212 cars, or 0.5 of 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 59,184, or 7.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 250,652, or 26.1 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Incr over—Last week	Year Ago
Misc. freight	284,765	578	†25,701
Less-than-carlot merchandise	158,880	†557	†10,867
Coal	136,408	8,416	†14,876
Grain and grain products	46,906	410	2,839
Livestock	21,053	†255	1,660
Forest products	30,023	†2,399	†4,266
Ore	24,609	†3,455	†6,253
Coke	6,196	474	†1,720

†Decrease.

Big Massachusetts Issue Is Planned

Largest of the municipal bond offerings to reach the market in several months will be the $19,432,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts serial bonds which have been scheduled for sale on Nov. 14.

The offering will come one week prior to the $25,000,000 bond sale scheduled for Nov. 21 by the State of Connecticut.

The Massachusetts offering will represent the first bond offering by a New England state necessitated by the recent hurricane and flood damage to that section. The issue was made possible by Chapter 505 of the state laws enacted this year.

There are five items in the offering, all dated Nov. 15. All but $3,432,000 will mature in equal annual instalments, 1939-43. Of the remainder $2,058,000 will mature 1941-43 and $1,374,000 will mature 1939-40, also in equal annual instalments. Bidders are asked to name one rate of interest on the entire loan, in multiples of ¼ per cent.

The announcement follows closely the award Thursday of $5,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts bonds to a syndicate headed by First Boston Corp. The bonds are being reoffered at prices to yield 1.10 per cent to 2 per cent, according to maturity.

Syndicate managers reported late yesterday that practically all the $5,000,000 bonds were placed.

Wheat Values Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Fresh indications the United States Government has hopes of soon achieving enlarged export sales of wheat did much today to hoist Chicago prices a cent.

Considerable buying of wheat futures here was credited to cash interests, presumably against sales to the United States Government. Late cables reported purchasing of wheat futures at Liverpool by previous speculative sellers.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½ to 1 cent higher compared with yesterday's finish. Dec. 64¼-⅜, May 66⅛-¼, corn 1-1¼ up, Dec. 45⅛-¼, May 48⅞-, and oats unchanged to ⅛ advance.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	57½	57½	57½	Nov 3
123¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	1	46½	46½	46½	Nov 1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	32½	22½	22½	+ ½
30	18⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	29½	29	29½	+ ½
67⅛	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	64⅝	63½	63½	— ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	28	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	31	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	59	18⅝	17⅛	17½	— ½
17⅛	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	9	13	12	13	+ ½
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	6	18¼	17	18¼	+1½
23¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	48	24⅜	23½	23¾	
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	187	186⅜	186⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	Nov 3
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (1⅜e)	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
13½	4½	Allied Strs	25	12⅝	12⅜	12¾	— ¼
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	
55¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	26	51¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 2
78	55	Amerada Corp (3)	7	68½	67¾	68¼	
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
23⅛	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	10	20½	20	20	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	21	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
45⅝	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	20	46	45⅜	46	+ ⅝
105½	70⅝	Am Can (4)	7	101	100½	101	+ ¼
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175¼	175¼	175¼	
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	10	30⅜	29¾	29½	— ⅛
53	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ 1¼
23⅜	9½	Am Ch&Chle (.55e)	15	22½	22	22	
110⅜	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
126	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	123	122	122	— 1½
9¾	4¾	Am Colortype	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	12	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	11½	11½	11½	Nov 2
6⅝	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	5⅜	5½	5¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4	Am European	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 2
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	5	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	25	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	Nov 1
25⅛	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18¾	18½	18½	—1
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Nov 3
14½	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	12	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
34	12	Am Hi & L pf	44	30¾	30	30¼	— ⅛
4	1¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¼
20¼	13¾	Am Ice	1	70½	70½	70½	
8¾	4⅛	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
27⅛	12⅜	Am International	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive	15	27	26	26	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	1	73	73	73	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	13	42	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
47½	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	21	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
41¼	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	7	43¼	43	43	— ¼
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	5	37⅝	37½	37⅜	— ⅜
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	67	18⅜	17⅞	17½	— ½
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	34	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	1	70½	70½	70½	
20¾	7⅛	Am Seating	16	16⅜	15½	15½	— ¾
58⅛	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	38	22	20¼	22	+2
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	22	53¼	52¼	53	— ¼
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	4	136	135⅜	136	— ¾
35⅜	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	2	60	60	60	—1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	24	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
20½	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	104	104	104	Nov 3
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	20½	19⅞	20½	Oct 27
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	18	147¾	147¼	147¼	
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	11	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞	+ ⅜
150½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	12	89⅞	89⅜	89¾	+ ½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	150	150	150	— ⅛
15⅝	6	Am Wat Wks	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	33	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	89	88	89	Nov 1
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	6	40	40¾	40	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	12	8½	8	8⅜	
42⅛	21	Anaconda	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	Nov 1
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	194	36¼	35⅝	36	
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	5	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅝
20½	10	Andes Copper	3	16⅛	16¾	16⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 3
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	29	28½	29	
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	102½	102	102	— ¾
7	3⅞	Arm Ill pf	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	49	49	49	+ ½
94½	60	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Aug 26
12⅞	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	32	48¾	47½	47½	—1¼
8	2½	Artloom Corp	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	4	Assd Dry Goods	13	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	5	113	111½	113	+ ⅜
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	2	72	71	71	Nov 1
38½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	2	38	38	38	— ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	98	41½	39¾	40	— ¾
29	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	15	65¾	64¼	64½	— ⅝
25	14¾	Atl G & W Indies	25	29⅛	27¾	28	— ¾
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 26
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
104¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	12	23¼	22⅞	23	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	108	108	108	Nov 2
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
63⅛	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	44	44	44	Nov 3
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	63½	63	63½	+ ½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	6	7½	7¼	7⅜	Nov 2
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	55	5¼	5	5¼	
6	2½	Aviation Cor (.18½e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 1
			7	5⅜	5	5	

B

14⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	75	14½	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	21	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
5½	2	Balt & Ohio pf	10	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅞
14	5	Barker Bros	1	13	13	13	
21⅜	10⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	40	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅛e)	3	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
19¼	11⅝	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	Nov 2
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	100	100	100	Oct 31
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Nov 3
8	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	8⅝	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+4¼
54½	26⅞	Bendix Aviation	33	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— ¾
69½	39¾	Best & Co (2.32½e)	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
18	12¾	Beth Steel	3	52¾	52	52	—1½
110½	75	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	54	69⅛	67⅝	68	—1¼
29¾	17⅛	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	9¾	Bigelow-Sanford	3	109	108¾	108¾	— ¾
19¼	10⅛	Black & Decker (¼e)	6	26½	26⅝	27½	1
35½	19	Blaw-Knox	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
14¼	9	Bohn Al & Brass	9	27⅜	27	27¼	— ⅛
19⅜	15	Bond Stores	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borden Co (1e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Nov 2
4¾	2	Borg-Warner	33	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
28	14	Boston & Maine	28	33½	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4	Bower Roll Bear	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13¼	5⅞	Brewing Corp (¾e)	12	26½	25½	26½	Nov 3
40¼	20	Bridgeport Brass	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (⅝e)	147	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ½
41	27⅜	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	26	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	+ ½
42	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Nov 1
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	42½	42	42½	+ ½
13½	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Man Tr pf	14	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
41	27⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	1	34	34	34	— ½
42	28	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	9	19⅝	18¾	18¾	—1
14⅛	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	1	33⅛	33½	33½	Nov 2
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	12½	12	12	— ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
25	13½	Bullard Co	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	34½	34⅜	34	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	4	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Nov 1
10	5½	Butler Bros	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	37⅛	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	5	17	16¾	15⅝	— ¼

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	2½	2	2	— ⅛
19¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	6	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6	Canad Pacific	104	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	35¾	35¼	35¾	Nov 3
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅜	Carpenter Sti (.30e)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	5	90½	90	90	—1
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	12	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ¼
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Nov 2
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	36	25½	24½	24⅝	
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	92¾	92¼	92¼	— ¾
30½	12½	Celotex Corp	10	28⅞	28	28¼	— ¾
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	2	4½	4½	4½	
14	7	Cent R R N J	6	9¾	9½	9½	
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6¼	6	6	Nov 2
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
59½	28¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	49¼	48¼	48⅝	— ¾
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	10	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¾
30¾	18	Champ Pap & P	1	29¼	29¼	29½	— ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	10	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
38½	12	Ches & Ohio (2e)	58	35½	34	34	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	8	83½	82½	83½	+ ⅝
48½	27⅜	Ches Corp (4.70e)	8	42½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 3
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	15	1½	1	1	— ⅛
8½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4¼	4	4	
5⅜	1	Chi Grt West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	4	3⅜	3⅜	⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
18	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
39½	12	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	1	39	39	39	— ½
44	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	44	44	44	Nov 3
1¼	½	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 3
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Nov 2
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 3
19¾	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 31
10⅞	3¼	Childs Co	3	10⅜	10½	10¼	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	119	83½	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
13½	7¾	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2	City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅝
30⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	3	29⅞	29½	29½	+ ⅛
52⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	29	53½	52½	53⅜	+1
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.55e)	7	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅜e)	5	134¾	133¾	133¾	— ⅝
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Nov 3
16⅜	7½	Colgate-Palm P(1½a)	8	16⅛	16	16	
103⅛	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
39⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	6	37	37	38½	— ⅛
20⅜	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	15	21		20	— ⅛
22⅜	13½	Colum Br'cast A(1e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Colum B'castB(.90e)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Colum G & El	370	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	11	83	79	79	— ⅛
18⅞	9	Col Pict vte (2½c%f)	1	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 24
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	96	96	96	2¼
57⅜	23	Comi Credit (4)	27	56	55½	55½	— ¾
107½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	107½	107½	107½	Oct 31
61⅜	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	17	59	58¼	58¼	— ¼
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Oct 28
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	126	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
58⅝	25	Com & South pf (3)	13	50½	49½	49½	— ¾
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	34	27	26¾	27	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 3
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 28
21	10½	Consol Aircr	26	28⅜	19½	19½	— ⅞
10¼	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Nov 2
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	62	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
103⅞	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	12	103¾	103½	103½	— ¼
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11¾	6½	Con Film In pf (¾k)	1	2	2	2	
7⅞	2⅞	Cons Laundries	2	11½	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Nov 3
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	68	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Nov 3
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	8	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
3¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	7	22	21¼	21½	— ¾
9	2	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Can (2e)	3	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ⅛
49	36½	Cont Can pf (4½)	12	42¾	42⅛	42¼	— ½
113½	107	Cont Diam Fib	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	Nov 2
11⅞	6	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Motors	7	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
17⅜	⅞	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	48	1⅜	1⅛	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trade Definitely On Upturn, Avers Secretary Roper

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2 (AP)—Business is "definitely on the upturn," Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper told Indianapolis business men today at a luncheon in his honor.

The cabinet officer came to Indiana to aid the Democratic campaign. He speaks tonight at a party rally at Fort Wayne. Today's luncheon, his first engagement following his arrival here by train, was announced as a non-political event.

"Employment is rising and low inventories are being replenished," he said in his luncheon speech. "There are features about the present situation which encourage us to believe that gradual but permanent recovery, on a sound basis, is ahead. Naturally, however, we cannot as yet determine to what extent war conditions and self-containment efforts in nations, with which we have heretofore been trading, will distort or disarrange full national recovery of our country."

He termed "a give and take arrangement in foreign trade that will harm none, but help all," as the "only hope" under present conditions.

Secretary Roper called for cooperation "in consolidating the gains we have made under our human welfare program and safeguarding against a return to outmoded procedures."

"Under this liberalized approach," he said, "the national income of the people of the United States has gained from less than $40,000,000,000 in 1932 to nearly $70,000,000,000 last year. Gross farm income has increased from $4,000,000,000 in 1932 to double that amount this year.

"This improvement is despite the fact that there are still problems in this activity that must be solved, and can only be met through cooperation."

Board Says Money In Circulation Now Near All-Time Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that money in circulation is now the largest in American history except for the two weeks after the March 4, 1933, bank holiday.

The board estimated $6,706,000,000 of coin and currency was circulating in banks and in the hands of the public. The figure excludes currency held by the Treasury and the twelve Federal Reserve banks.

Officials said that the recent rise has been largely due to banks increasing the amount of cash in their vaults.

The board also reported that the lendable excess reserves of banks decreased $60,000,000 last week to a total of $3,220,000,000.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 1
75	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	30	75	75	75	Nov 2
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	81½	81½	81½	Oct 27
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	40	51	50	50	— ½
89	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	10	88	88	88	—1
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	20	7	7	7	Nov 1
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	40	77	76	77	Oct 29
83	48⅛	Cushman 7%pf(3½)	30	82	81	82	Oct 25
48	18	Cushman 8$ pf	10	43	43	43	Oct 26
109½	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	20	109½	109½	109½	
4⅞	2¼	Det & Mackinac	20	3½	3½	3½	
7¾	4⅜	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
40⅞	25	Devoe & Ray A (1)	70	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	—1⅜
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	20	30¼	30¼	30¼	Nov 2
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	115	115	115	Oct 17
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	20	115½	115¼	115½	Oct 26
171	157	East Kodak pf (6)	340	171	171	171	+1
110½	94½	Endicott-John pf (5)	30	110	110	110	— ½
62	62-	Erie & Pitts (3½)	130	62	62	62	Oct 7
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
3½	2½	Fairbanks Co pf	20	7½	7½	7½	Nov 2
82¼	67	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	40	81¼	80½	80½	Nov 2
25	15	Filene's Sons (¾e)	30	25	24	25	Oct 20
108	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	Nov 2
90	50	Foster Wheeler pf	40	90	90	90	Oct 28
58	25	Frank Simon pf	210	58	58	58	Nov 2
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	50	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	91	91	91	Nov 3
115	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	132½	132½	132½	Nov 2
125	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	125	125	125	Nov 1
43	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	42	42	42	I—1⅞
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	50	122	121½	122	+1
108	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	10	108	108	108	Oct 20
95	85	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	10	90	90	90	Oct 31
31⅝	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	280	31¼	30½	30½	—1⅜
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
82	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	82	82	82	Oct 28
66	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	10	66	66	66	9+1
140	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	137½	13 ½	137½	+2
40	35	Green B & W (7½$)	10	40	40	40	Nov 1
50	35	Greene Cananea	20	40	40	40	Oct 29
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	10	18¼	18½	18½	Nov 2
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	33½	33⅛	33½	Oct 29
100	88¼	Hamil Wat pf (6)	90	100	100	100	
99	83¼	Hanna (M A) 8pf(8)	10	99	99	99	Oct 31
136	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	136	136	136	Oct 26
71¼	50¼	Hat Cor Am pf (6½)	20	70	69½	69½	+1¼
155	140	Helme (GW pf (7)	50	155	155	155	Nov 2
135	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	60	132	131⅞	132	Nov 2
118	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	30	115½	115½	115½	— ½
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	106	106	106	Oct 8
41⅞	23	Ill Central LL (4)	150	43	42	43	+1
146	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	30	146	146	146	Sep 30
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	20	95	95	95	
6	6¼	Int Ry Cen Am	100	4	4	4	+ ⅛
48½	28½	Int Ry CAm pf (5k)	50	43	43	43	—1¾
94¾	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	480	93¼	92½	93	+1
81	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	81	81	81	Oct 26
121	113¼	Island Cr C pf (6)	20	124	124	124	+3
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	20	128	127	128	+1
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	210	65	63½	63½	—1¾
124	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	121¾	121¾	121¾	Oct 26
85	63	Keith-A O pf (7)	30	80	80	80	Oct 3
100	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	97	97	97	Nov 2
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	Oct 19
19½	9	Kinney (GR) $5 pf	80	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
18	8	Laclede Gas	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	Nov 3
20	15	Laclede Gas pf	20	24	24	24	Nov 1
120	95	Lehigh P C 4½ pf(4)	30	120	119¼	120	Nov 1
106	92	Loose-W B 5½ pf(6)	30	104	103⅜	104	Nov 2
149	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	10	150½	150½	150½	5+1½
126	116¾	MacAnd & F pf (6)	40	120	120	120	Oct 13
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	8¾	Manh Ry gtd	110	17	15½	15½	—1
18	7	Market St Ry pr pf	70	9	9	9	
165	136	Mathieson Alk pf(7)	60	161½	161	161	Sep 30
92	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	20	90	90	90	— ¾
21	18½	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
94	70	McLellan pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Nov 2
80	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	80	80	80	Oct 20
35	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	120	26	26	26	— ¾
16½	11	Merch & Min Tr	10	13	12½	13	+ ½
111	76	Midl Stl 1 pf (8)	50	108½	108½	108½	— ½
115	100	Minn-H pf B (4)	90	115	114¾	115	— ½
1½	½	Minn StP&SSM LL	60	¾	¾	¾	Nov 2
117½	111	Monsanto pf (4½)	100	116¾	116¼	116¼	Oct 27
39½	26	Morris & Essex(3⅓)	60	39	39	39	+ ¾
44½	36	Mullins Mfg pf	80	44¾	43	44¼	+1¼
110	96	Murphy (G C) pf (5)	10	108½	108½	108½	
9	7½	Nash Chat & St L	70	28	26½	27	—1
115	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	40	115	114	114	—1
113½	108¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	113¾	113¼	113¼	Nov 3
145½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	141	141	141	—1
108½	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	70	108½	108½	108½	Nov 1
4⅝	2	NY Dock	60	3½	3½	3½	Nov 3
11⅞	5¼	NY Dock pf	80	9½	9	9	+ ⅝
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	10	115	115	115	+ ⅝
112	110	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug 22
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	20	56	56	56	Oct 18
72½	38	NY Shipbldg pf	50	68½	67	67	—1
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
107	100	Norf & West pf (4)	50	106½	106½	106½	
93¾	75	Northern Central(4)	10	84	84	84	Nov 1
35	25	Northwest Tel (3)	10	32	32	32	Oct 19
41	22¾	Norw T & R pf (3½)	30	34	34	34	Oct 26
111½	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	10	105	105	105	Oct 31
145	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	20	145	145	145	Nov 3
52	39½	Outlet Co (3)	10	52	52	52	Oct 11
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y 31
5¾	2½	Pac Coast	40	4½	4½	4½	Oct 29
20	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	70	19¼	19	19	— ¼
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 3
116½	87	Pac Tel & Tel (6)	50	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	— ⅝
149	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	110	149	147	149	Nov 1
110½	88¾	Paramine pf (4)	50	100	99¾	99¾	Oct 21
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	20	112½	112½	112½	Oct 19
38⅛	15	Pere Marq pf	10	33	33	33	
43	17⅜	Pere Marq pr pf	70	38½	38	38½	— ½
2¾	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	100	1⅝	1½	1½	Nov 1
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	70	4	3⅞	4	Nov 1
50½	33	Phillips Jones pf	30	38	38	38	Nov 3
43	30¼	Phoenix Hos pf(3½)	100	35	35	35	—3
52	39	Pirelli (1.68$æ)	10	40	40	40	Nov 3
16⅝	6	Pitt & West Va	650	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
90	90	Pitt C C & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
75	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	120	75	75	75	Nov 1
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
170	145	Pitt Ft Wayne pf (7)	20	167	167	167	+4
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	10	48	48	48	—2
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	240	27	25½	27	+1½
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	50	40	40	40	
12	5	Pitt Term Coal pf	630	5	5	5	
122¼	115	Procter & G pf (5)	30	117½	117¼	117¼	— ½
147	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	160	147	145¼	147	Nov 3
9	3⅝	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	240	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	60	50	50	50	Nov 2
88	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	10	88	88	88	
85	65	Rev Cop & B pf	10	82	82	82	Nov 1
82	81¾	Rev C&B 5½% pf	20	85	85	85	Nov 2
58½	51¼	Rey Tob 7% pf (6)	10	56	56	56	Nov 2
105	75	Safeway 7% pf (7)	220	104⅞	103¼	104⅞	+1⅛
96	68	Safeway 6% pf (6)	20	97	96	96	
81	68	Safeway 5% pf (5)	20	79	79	79	+1
30	4¾	St L Southwest	30	4¾	4½	4½	Jul 21
20	6½	St L Southwest pf	20	6½	6½	6½	Sep 19
28¾	20½	Sheaffer Pen (1¾e)	20	27⅜	27¼	27¼	Oct 25
122	45	Sioss-Sheffield (1e)	10	113	113	113	—1
105	91	Sioss-Sheff pf (6)	200	104½	104	104½	Nov 1
140¼	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	80	134	131⅜	131⅜	Oct 17
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	10	39½	39½	39½	Oct 29
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
42½	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	30	42	42	42	Nov 1
70½	48½	Spiegel pf (4½)	120	64	63½	63½	— ⅞
128	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	10	124	124	124	Oct 26
47	34	Talcott pfc pf (2¾)	30	46	46	46	
56	35	The Fair pf	100	45	45	45	Nov 3
44	16	Twin City R T pf	10	32	32	32	Oct 29
118	110⅝	United Biscuit pf (7)	10	115	115	115	
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	10	73	73	73	—2
9¼	3½	U S Distributing pf	90	7½	7	7½	+ ½
172	162½	U S Gypsum pf (7)	40	173	172	172	+ ½
47½	40	U S Tobacco pf (1¾)	100	48	45⅞	46	Nov 3
156½	134	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	20	158	158	158	Nov 1
61¾	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	30	60	60	60	
28¾	16	Vadsco Sales pf	10	28¾	28¾	28¼	Oct 20
113	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	30	112¾	112¾	112¾	Nov 3
57	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	57	57	57	Oct 21
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
118½	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	115½	115½	115½	—1
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C	80	3¾	3	3	Oct 17
15¾	5½	Va Iron C & C pf	10	13½	13½	13½	Oct 22
67	37	Vulcan Detin (1½e)	30	67	66	67	Nov 3
119½	116¼	Vulcan pf (7)	50	119½	119½	119½	Oct 26
3¾	1½	Wabash pf B	20	2¼	2¼	2⅝	Oct 14
45	30	Warner Bros Pict pf	140	39½	39	39	Nov 3
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1½	¾	Wells Fargo	10	¾	¾	¾	Oct 27
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	10	98	98	98	Nov 3
102½	82¾	West P Kl 7% pf (7)	10	101½	101½	101½	
97¾	74	West P Kl 6% pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Nov 3
123¾	116	West P P 7% pf (7)	60	123½	123½	123½	Nov 3
119½	111½	West P P 6% pf (6)	10	119	119	119	— ½
144	103	West Md 1pf(3½e)	10	127½	127½	127½	Oct 27
36½	31½	Weston El Inst A (2)	40	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y 20
90	65	Wheel & L'E pf	10	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	Oct 28
104	88½	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	50	104	104	104	Oct 27
72½	42	Worth P & M pf A	50	68	68	68	Sep 28
117½	35½	Wright Aero	20	108½	107½	107½	— ⅝
109	71	Yellow Trk 7% pf(7)	210	103½	102½	102½	— ½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.17	105.17	105.17
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.29	106.29	106.29
1 3½s '41	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 3¼s '45-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
4 3¼s '46-44	109.25	109.24	109.25
1 3⅜s '47-45	106.31	106.31	106.31
1 3¼s '56-46	113.8	113.8	113.8
4 3½s '49-46	109.2	109.2	109.2
25 3½s '48	104.31	104.31	104.31
28 3½s '52-49	108.24	108.24	108.24
20 3½s '52-49	102.10	102.8	102.10
18 3½s '52-50	102.12	102.11	102.12
3 3s '55-51	106.29	106.28	106.28
12 2¾s '60-55	104.10	104.8	104.10
6 2¾s '59-56	103.9	103.7	103.9
2 3¼s '63-58	102.19	102.18	102.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	106.1	106.31	106.31
1 3¼s '64-44	107.7	107.7	107.7
2 3s '49-44	106.15	106.15	106.15

Home Owners Loan

7 3s '52-44	106.16	106.14	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
13 Alleghany 5s '44	83½	83	83½
9 Alleghany 5s '49	72⅞	71¾	72⅝
5 Alleghany 5s '50	47	46½	47
41 Alleghany 5s 50 st	38½	37½	38½
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Allied Stre 4½s '50	96¼	96¼	96¼
20 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	112	112	112
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	54¼	53¾	53¾
2 AmIAgChem 5½s '49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
19 Am Int 5½s '49	100	99¾	100
27 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝
28 Am T&T 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Am T&T 3¾s '61	105	104¾	105
10 Am Tob 4s '51	107½	107⅛	107⅛
22 Anaconda Cp 4½'50	105½	105½	105½
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	31½	31½	31½
6 Arm Del 4s'57	98	97¾	98
26 Arm Del 4s'55	98	97¾	97¾
4 AT&SF 4s'95	106¾	106¼	106¾
15 AT&SF gen 4s'95	90¾	90¼	90¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	90⅝	90½	90¼
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	91¾	91⅜	91¾
5 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	100½	100½	100½
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	107	107	107
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A .62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 At G & Birm 4s'33	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 A C Line 1st 4s'52	85¾	85½	85½
9 ACL cla 4s'52	67	67	67
5 A C Line 4½s'64	68	67	68
8 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	54½	53	54½
1 Bald Loco 5s'40 st	99½	99½	99½
11 B&O rfg 5s'95	21¼	21⅛	21¼
16 B&O 1st 5s'48	49¼	49	49¼
17 B&O rfgn 5s'95	20½	20	20½
81 B&O 5s'96 F	20¾	20¾	20¾
32 B&O 5s 2000 D	20¾	20¼	20¾
37 B&O cv 4½s'60	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
34 B&O 4s'48	48¼	47¾	47¾
5 B&O4sPLEAWV ' 1	41	41	41
35 B&O 5s S W '50	34½	33⅞	34
2 B&O 4s T C '59	36	36	36
3 Bang & Ar 4scv '51 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	119¼	119¼	119¼
2 Beth Stl 4½s'60	105⅝	105⅝	105¼
12 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	100	99⅞	99⅞
17 Beth Stl 3½s'52	98¾	98	98¼
5 Boston&Me 5s'67	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
5 Bost&Me 4¾s' JJ '61	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Boston&Me 5s'55	30½	30½	30½
1 Bos & NY Air 5½s'55	8	8	8
2 Bkly City RR 5s'41	51¼	51¼	51¼
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	107	107	107
108 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	71¾	71	71½
8 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	80	79½	79¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	78	77¾	77¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	97⅞	97½	97½
6 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	107	107	107
37 Buf R&P 4½s'57	28½	27¼	28½
3 Buf R&P ½s'57 reg	25½	25½	25½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 July	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat 5½s '70	114¾	114½	114½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115½	115½	115½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	98½	98½	98½
25 Can Pac 4½s'46	96¾	96¼	96¼
20 Can Pac 4s perp	82	81¾	81¾
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92½	92½	92½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	6	6	6
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6	6	6
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11½	11½	11½
1 Cen Il E&G 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
10 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	58¾	58	58
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¾	74½	74½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	25⅞	25¾	25¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 Certain-id 5½s '48	83	83	83
9 Champion P&P '38 4¾s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
3 C&O 4½s '92	119½	119	119
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96½	96½	96½
3 Chi&Erie 5s '49	13½	13½	13½
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	93⅞	93½	93⅞
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99¼	99¾
8 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104¾	104¼	104½
24 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¾	99½	99½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	96	96	96
5 Chi & Erie 5s '82	85	85	85
21 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21¼	21¼
22 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	11	11
71 CMSP&P a] 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	28¾	28¾	28¾
28 CM&StP gen 4s '89	22	21½	21½
15 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17⅞	17½	17⅞
4 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17	17	17
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6	5¾	5¾
32 Mhi & NW 4½s 2037	10	9¾	9¾
22 Chi&NW4½ 2037C	10	10	10
23 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15½	15	15
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8¾	8¼	8¼
21 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8	7¾	8
1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3¾	3½	3¾
34 C R I & P 4s '88	18	17¾	17⅞
21 C R I & P rfg 4s34	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 C T H & SE inc 5s80	52	52	52
5 Ch Un Sta 4s C3D	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	89½	89½	89½
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89¾	89½	89½
6 Childs Co 5s '43	75¾	75½	75⅝
1 Cin Un Trm 3½s '71	107½	107½	107½
4 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78½	78¼	78½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	73½	73½	73½
1 Col & So 4s '60	45	45	45
38 Columbia G 5s '52 May	96¾	96½	96½
30 Columbia G 5s '1961	94⅞	94	94
25 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103	102½	102½
10 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	103	103
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106½	106⅜	106½
13 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106½	106¼	106½
3 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¾	107⅝	107¾
47 Com'th Ed cv 3½s '58	107¼	106⅞	107
7 Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	107¾	107⅜	107¾
79 C'th Ed cv 3½s '50 n	107¼	106¾	107
55 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
7 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Con Edis 3½s '58	104⅝	104¼	104¼
20 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¾
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103¼	103⅜
11 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	53	51½	53
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Crown Cork 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
1 Crown Will 6s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34¼	34½
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	38½	38¼	38½
40 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 D & E 5s '51

What's Going On in the Arts

"Brother Rat"

"Brother Rat," which bounced gaily into the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday, is the funniest film farce in months. Several of the original perpetrators of the pranks which turn Virginia Military Institute into a mild bedlam have been transferred bodily from the Abbott play to the Abbott movie. George Abbott himself, for instance, produced it. Eddie Albert, with a face as eloquent as an old-time Independence Day speech, again plays the harried father-to-be, "Bing" Edwards, whose wedded state, if known by the authorities, would result in his dismissal. And William Tracey once more contributes his inimitable squeal and earnest countenance to the part of the unfortunate Misto Bottome.

Wayne Morris of the movies plays Billy Randolph, who increases the complications with a series of solutions which would keep any farce rolling. Other helpful, agreeable, and misguided youngsters are played by Priscilla Lane, Johnnie Davis, Ronald Reagan and Jane Wyman. Henry O'Neill lends what dignity he can.

One of the pleasant features of "Brother Rat" is that though Mr. Morris and Miss Lane are starred, you'd never know it. Mr. Abbott believes in teamwork and he and Director William Keighley have given everyone a fair show at the camera.

"Five of a Kind" could mean only the Dionnes and here they are again to sing "Frère Jacque," dance what might roughly be called a minuet, play a piano quintet of their own composition and generally arouse oh's and ah's. Cesar Romero, Claire Trevor, Slim Summerville, Jean Hersholt and John Qualen people the surrounding story about rival reporters, broadcasts and a foundling home. It's fair entertainment.

"Service de Luxe"

"Service de Luxe," the new comedy at the Keith Memorial, is about a career woman, and a man who wants a homebody. The hero, down to New York from up-country to sell his tractor, is unaware that the lady of his choice is the efficient head of a service which does everything for its rich clients but put the cat out at night and wind the alarm clock. Friend hero is, of course, surprised and chagrined to learn the truth and it takes quite a while before he will let her marry him.

"Service de Luxe" doesn't quite live up to its name. In fact, it has the taste of a warmed-over dish. Constance Bennett, Vincent Price, Charles Ruggles, Helen Broderick, Mischa Auer and Joy Hodges strive to please.

"The Storm," the accompanying film, is a melodrama about two brothers and the girl one of them loves. It contains some rather terrifying storm sequences. It also contains an operation at sea which many will find unnecessarily clinical. Charles Bickford, Nan Grey, Florence Roberts, Barton MacLane, Preston Foster, Tom Brown, Andy Devine and Frank Jenks are in it. **J. D. B.**

New Ballets, New Dancers

"St. Francis," the most important among Massine's new compositions to be given by the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe at the Opera House next week, will have its only Boston performance on Wednesday evening. This ballet has been acclaimed in London, where it had its world première, and in New York, as the finest thing Massine has done in years. Massine dances the Saint; Nini Theilade, the Lady Poverty.

The score, written for it by Paul Hindemith in close collaboration with the development of the choregraphy, is said to be eminently right; the scenery and costumes by Paul Tchekitchev, in harmony with this noble and tender work.

An expanded version of "Lac des Cygnes," Tchaikovsky's music, choregraphy after Marius Petipa and Lev Ivanov, and the popular "Beau Danube," redressed, will complete Wednesday evening's bill.

Thursday evening's program presents the revival of Delibes's "Coppélia," in three acts, with Danilova as Swanhilda and Michel Panaieff as Frantz. The scenery and costumes are by Pierre Roy. "Spectre de la Rose" and "Prince Igor" are also announced for this program.

Massine's fourth choregraphic symphony, to Beethoven's Seventh, will make its Boston début on Friday evening, Nov. 11. The settings and costumes are by Christian Bérard and there is a scenario concerning the creation of the world. Massine does not appear in this ballet. Platoff, Theilade, and Markova have stellar roles. There will be a third performance of "Gaité Parisienne," and a second of "L'Epreuve d'Amour," on this program.

According to the official announcement, Saturday's matinée will repeat "Coppélia" and "Beau Danube," and Saturday evening's program will be "Lac des Cygnes," "Bogatyri," "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" and "Gaité Parisienne." It is possible that a change in program could be made for the final performances. If, for instance, "St. Francis" wins the cordial reception it has in other cities, it might well be substituted for some more familiar or less important work.

Lifar's "Icare," with percussion accompaniment, and Fokine's "Don Juan," to Gluck's music, neither of which has been seen here, are omitted from the Boston repertoire as announced.

Efram Kurtz is traveling with the company as musical director. He is assisted by Anatol Fistoulari. **M. L.**

Plan E Is Livest Issue

(Continued from Page 11)

which Miss Florence Birmingham of Brighton is president. Miss Birmingham for several years has led the fight for a law barring married women with employed husbands from working in the public service.

She argues that such women appropriate positions which single women or married men with dependents should be occupying. Her contention is that a sizeable portion of the unemployment would be eliminated if married women with employed husbands were barred from public and private positions.

On the other hand, the opponents contend such a movement is class legislation which would lead to less efficient government and business through the driving out of work many married women whose services are indispensable. Furthermore, they contend that many married women are forced to work to keep a family financially solvent.

If the issue is decided upon basis of whether the husband is earning sufficient to support the working wife, the course would also be fraught with difficulty and danger, they insist, because the decision regarding what is sufficient for support may be handled by a group which woud be forced to consider different circumstances in every case.

Admittedly a Problem

Yet it is admitted in most quarters that working wives present an employment problem which must be solved in some equitable manner. But there is considerable difference of opinion as to whether a hard and fast law on the subject is the proper solution.

The public opinion question on the proposed constitutional amendment to limit gasoline tax and other motor vehicle revenue to highway purposes only will be found on the ballots in the Eighth Middlesex and Fourth Norfolk Districts.

The issue has been raised because of the practice of diverting some of the gasoline tax revenue for regular budget purposes every year. During the 1938 Legislature, however, the House and Senate refused to accede to the Governor's demand for continuation of this system, started in 1933 under former Governor Joseph B. Ely. Instead, the Legislature passed an act distributing to the cities and towns the unexpended balance in the highway fund to be used on local road work.

Those favoring the constitutional amendment insist it is the only way to make certain the expenditure of highway fund money for highways only, as originally intended when the gasoline tax was adopted. On the other side, however, it is contended a constitutional amendment is too rigid and that some provision must be made for extraordinary circumstances.

If the two districts favor the amendment, however, the issue is certain to be of major importance in the 1939 legislative session.

Townsend Plan Issue

The Townsend Plan vote will be watched with interest in the following districts in which the question will appear on the ballots, namely, the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Middlesex, and Fifth Norfolk dsitricts.

The vote will be the first real test of the pension movement in Massachusetts. The question is:

"Shall the Representative of this district be instructed to urge and support all efforts to relieve this Commonwealth by urging through every lawful means upon Congress the adoption of legislation designed to provide for all United States citizens the privilege of retiring after the age of 60 years from gainful occupation upon a federal annuity that shall maintain them equally upon living standards equal to whatever general contemporary standards of living at any time prevail; said system of security to be provided by appropriate national taxation designed to effect an increase thereby of purchasing power through the nation?"

Political observers will be watching the vote on this question with particular attention because of the present nation-wide discussion of old age pensions and the eagerness of both major parties to capitalize on the issue.

Other local questions concern the proposed establishment of Plan B government in the City of Chicopee, with a Mayor, Council of four members, and a City Manager, and the placing under civil service of police chiefs, fire chiefs and other officials and employees in many smaller communities.

Bank Insurance Hearing Planned

The Special Commission to Study Savings Bank Life Insurance Laws of the Commonwealth and the law which will place a $3,000 limit on such policies in New York in January will hold a public hearing on Nov. 15.

Proponents and opponents of a similar limitation in this State are lining up their forces, to present arguments before Senator Arthur F. Blanchard, Chairman of the Commission.

Representatives of banks writing this form of insurance will continue to oppose any change. They will have the support of Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of Savings Banks Insurance, who has defended the present system as being as sound and as necessary as when established in 1907 through the efforts of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, and of Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

In the opposition will be John W. Downs, counsel for the private insurance companies group, the chief proponent for limitation of face values of policies, and Gerald J. Connor, President of the Industrial Insurance Agents Union of Boston.

Students at Harvard To Hear Dean Matthews

From St. Paul's Cathedral in London, the Very Reverend Walter Robert Matthews will come to Harvard next week to deliver a series of evening addresses in the Memorial Church, located in the Harvard Yard. Dean Matthews' talks, on the general topic, "The Christian Gospel Today," will be given next Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights at 8 o'clock, and mark the first time in many years which the university church has sponsored such lectures.

The series has been specially arranged to appeal to university students, according to Dean Willard L. Sperry, of the Harvard Divinity School, who said: "The seriousness of the times and a genuine concern for religion have led us to think that these addresses will be welcome at this time."

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WATERTOWN, Mass. — Teacher of piano, Leschitizky method, beginners and advanced pupils. Mrs. Marjorie L. Henry, 69 Waverley Ave., MID. 4959-R.

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CHARLES F. McMANUS
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Enrich Your Home with Flowers in Beautiful Autumn Colors from
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New shares in November series now available

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Color from the world's most beautiful flowers
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MODERN FINISH
P. R. WINTERS CO.
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MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
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80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

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Liberal allowance on old machine. All makes, standard and portable, sold, rented, repaired.
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Tel. for Appointment
DEVonshire 7467
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Harper Permanent

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Unusual Christmas Cards
LITTLE BUILDING STATIONERY SHOP
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MASSACHUSETTS

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STEVENS SERVICES SATISFY
NOBLE R. STEVENS
Bonded Warehousemen
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbot 2080

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

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1939 PLYMOUTH
NOW ON DISPLAY AT
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H. O. MYERS, Mgr.
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GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
GAS, OILS, LUBRICATION
Tel. Bra. 0863

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Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY on QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

Storey & Co. of Boston
Ideal for Gift Giving and Personal Use
EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES
OLD SPICE FRAGRANCE

Ralph and Ruth Baker
SHOWING
NEW GIFT SELECTIONS
at
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610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

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FRUIT—VEGETABLES
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40th Anniversary Sale
Free Gifts with purchases $15.00 and over
Great Values! Big Savings!
ATHERTON'S
Home of Quality Tested Furniture
41 Center Street, Brockton

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Lawrence Street Phone 189

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Surplus .....$ 590,000
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DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
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See us before you buy your portable typewriter. Generous cash allowance on used typewriters.
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122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP 8371
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Permanent Waving.....$5.00 up
Shampoo and Finger Waving $1.00
Careful individual attention
For Appointment BEAcon 1000

FLOWERS for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard St. ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Birds Eye Spinach, Box 19c—reg. 23c
Knox Gelatine, 29c Package
We Close Wednesdays at One SAGE'S TRO 2211

Refurnish Your Kitchen for Thanksgiving
PYREX—STAINLESS STEEL ROASTING PANS
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
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MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

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Cambridge, Mass. — Ford Dealer
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1936 Ford De Luxe Models $325 and Up
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Harvard Automobile Co.
Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
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AERO COOP CUSTOMERS
Prepare your car for winter driving
Use the Authorized Coop Garage
CAMBRIDGE GARAGE
128 Mt. Auburn St. Tro. 8044
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Coop Dividend on Gas, Oil, Washing and Greasing

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One Room at a Time
During Our Anniversary Sale
ANDERSON & RUFLE

Permanents, Marcel and Finger Waving done by appointment
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DALEY'S INN
1426 MASS. AVENUE
Ice Cream—Candies
Christmas Cards
Tel. TRO. 1420 for Delivery
MEET ME AT DALEY'S

J. McKENNA
R. C. A. Victor Radio
Classical and Dance Records
19 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. Kir. 0809
Do your Christmas shopping early

Fiske's
Thanksgiving Favors and Gifts
Ice Cream Made of Real Cream Only
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
PAYSON PARK 833-835 BEACON ST.
BELMONT NEWTON CENTRE
HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON
Confections and Gifts Only

Men's Shirts
Arrow Shirts, $2 to $5
Coop Broadcloth, $1.50 and $1.85
Coop Oxford, $1.85 and $2.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square

Harvard Square
Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Covin KIRk. 1212

CONCORD

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main St. Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

Storm Doors and Sashes
Weather Strip
WILSON LUMBER CO.
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The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
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EASTERNOIL POWER OIL BURNER
"A quality burner within your means"
Minneapolis - Honeywell controls. General Electric motor. All work guaranteed. Financed if desired.
$185 Completely Installed
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9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

SALE OF PRINTZESS
and Other Fine Fur Trimmed Coats, $26.00 and $38.00
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
223 Main St., opp. R. R. Station

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
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Leisure
5 Putnam Street
Tel. 348

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Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
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F. H. Lane Company
New Ideas—New Goods—New Low Prices—Newly Remodeled Store
In Coming In, You'll Be Pleased, We Are Sure

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WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1938
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Gloucester, Mass.

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COAL COKE
FUEL OILS
GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.
"friendly service"
GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

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THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
Have Your Car WINTER-PROOFED NOW and avoid the last-minute rush.
Mobile-Freezone—Prestone

NEW YORK CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647
For STYLE, QUALITY and VALUE
Ask to See
THE ANSWER
SUITS or TOPCOATS at $22.50
You'll get a new idea of value when you see this clothing. Pay one-third a month for 3 months or 10 equal weekly payments.
Nichols and Morse Co.

CHOOSE YOUR THANKSGIVING LINENS *Early at*
MITCHELL and CO.

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROTHERS
HING. 1420
Smoked Salmon, Sliced 3½ oz. tins, 20c; 3/55
Cresca Sardines, 7 oz. tins, 35c; 3/79
Tiny String Beans 1 lb. 3 oz. tins, 23c; 3/63

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For Monitor Readers we offer especially helpful service and high-grade merchandise
CANDIES NUTS ICE CREAM
COSMETICS DENTIFRICES
KODAKS FILMS
Prompt and Reliable Printing and Developing Service.

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For Narrow-Heel Feet
Wilbur Coon shoes are built with special measurements so that we can fit you perfectly at the five important fitting points . . . Length, Width, Waist, Instep, and Heel.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

A Value Leader for Men and Young Men.
Our COMMANDER Suit, $25.00
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HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

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D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
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Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
OIL BURNERS—HEATING OILS
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28 Osgood Street, Methuen, Mass.
Tel. 4343

WEINER'S FURS
If you are looking for quality and dependability when buying furs, it would be to your advantage to visit Weiner's at 276 ESSEX STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

Sale of 200
BAGS
$3.66
Copies of $5 and $7.50
Crushed calf
Alligator grain
Calf and suede
CHERRY & WEBB'S

"You'll find it at Treat's"
J. M. Roofing Materials
Bird Roofing
FHA Rates . . . 3 Years to Pay
TREAT HARDWARE CORPORATION
582 Essex St. Dial 5115 25 Broadway

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F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

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1841 Massachusetts Avenue
Specialties for Children and Misses' Dresses up to Size 16
Snow Suits (Water Repellant), $5.95 up
3-Piece Coat and Leggings Sets
Infants' Wear and Gifts, Toys and Games

Waverley Hardware & Supply Co.
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Asbestos Powder, Pipe Covering, Stove and Furnace Pipes, Shovels, etc.—Free Delivery
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Miss MacLean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade
Tel. Lex. 0171-M

Bateman's
CHRISTMAS DOLLS *have arrived*
There are baby dolls, character dolls and French dolls. Come in and see them.
1785 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0223

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
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Betsy Ross Galleries
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Boned Fine Rib Roast ..... 35c lb.
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No. 2 tins—2 for 19c
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14 oz. pkg. 15c

Fifty Christmas Folders
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1792 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064
FREE DELIVERY

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Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
NOW GOING ON
The Great Sale of CANNED FOODS
Stock up now—buy Canned Foods at case lot prices.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

Wake Up Your Hidden Figure Beauty—
It's Formfit Week at
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1938
334 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Preview of Watches
Latest Models of Waltham, Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Prices Within the Reach of All
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, corner Buffum Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

"The House for Service"

A FINE DISPLAY
of New and Attractive
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES
W. B. GIFFORD
99 and 97 MARKET STREET

Lovely Seamlite Slips
Tailored to fit perfectly. Custom-cut slips of fine quality satin and crepe. Skirt with picot embroidered hem. Dainty tearose shade. Sizes 32 to 44.
$1.00
Goddard Bros
Market St. Breakers 3737

WALL RACKS
Make Good Gifts
WARFIELDS
Upholstering, Refinishing, Repairing
110 Broad St. Breakers 8750

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

GENERAL ELECTRIC
RADIO
Oldest Radio Sales and Service House in Lynn
C. V. Stackpole and Son, Inc.
27 MARKET ST. BREAKERS 5348

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34th Anniversary Sale
Guaranteed Savings on Quality Furniture
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-458 Main Street, Malden

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
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Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res. Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We are Agents for Crane Conservoil Oil Burners.

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Hall's Market
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America's Finest Shoes for Children
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

A complete line of
Curtains and Draperies
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Special curtains made to order
JONES STORES

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 0800

First National Bank in Medford
Trade in Medford. Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
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BANK BY MAIL

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New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

SCOFIELD
PRINTING COMPANY
Orders Taken for
Christmas Cards
26 ESSEX STREET
Opposite Post Office
Tel. Mel. 1347

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2366

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

PATTIE CORSET SHOP
Complete Line of
Corsets, Corselettes and Girdles
Fittings 12 to 5 P. M.
523 MAIN STREET
Mel. 2134

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
23 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

JENNEY GASOLINE now Solvenized
Chases Carbon
Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET

Fuel Oil
Coal and Coke
Lynn Power Burners
Fitzgibbons Boilers
WHETTON'S
901-906 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0967—0380

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

The End of the Trail
G. M. MEINERS
1096 Great Plain Ave. Need. 1014

Christmas Cards now on display
Box Assortment, 39c to $1.00
Personalized Cards, 50 for $1.00 and up
Large assortment individual cards 5c to $1.00
Personalized Stationery by Eaton

NEW BEDFORD

HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.
Save 10% by Ordering Now
Let Hutchinson's deliver our books of beautiful samples of
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Look them over at your leisure.
Place your order early at Hutchinson's and save 10%
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Gulf Hill Parlors
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Buttermilk — Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream — Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream — Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Bush & Co., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Tel. 3790 and 3791

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

Regular $2.98
Dresses $1.98
NOW
Including Silks, Challis and Dupont Yarns
Bell Hosiery Shop
23 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
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Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
861 Center Street New. No. 0072

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON (Continued)

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Handbags and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St. Bea. 2092

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1732
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Celebrated PAINTS
HARDWARE
J. H. Chandler & Son, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

Luther Paul Co.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING PRODUCTS
COOLING
CEN. NEW. 0590

FUEL OIL COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PETERSON'S
Newton's Leading Jewelers
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
Order Personal Imprinted Christmas Cards Early
11976 CENTRE STREET

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

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SNOW TOGS SKI WEAR
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Hoxie Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

CLOTHING
for all the family
ORENT BROTHERS

FURNITURE VALUES
Distinction and Style in Period and Modern Sets
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington Street
Phone Norwood 1132

—the alice shop—
Orders Now Taken on Personal Christmas Cards
711 Washington St. Norwood 0636-W

NORWOOD WOMEN'S --SHOP--
631 WASHINGTON STREET
NORWOOD 0236

John A. WHITTEMORE'S Sons Inc.
COAL
FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764
Delivered Daily to Norwood, Sharon, Canton

PITTSFIELD

Be Sure to See Our
OVERCOATS
before you buy
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes
See Our Smart New Fall Styles
WALK OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

KULDA'S
Salted Nuts
Kulda's is your insurance of quality
38 South Street

Pittsfield Day
come and share in the many great bargains.
England Brothers

Kelsey's Annual Sale
White Rose Canned Foods
Oct. 31st to Nov. 10th
Take advantage of the special prices during this sale and stock your pantry. Prices are low.
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
TRULY A GREAT PLACE TO TRADE

Buy Your Coal in November
Before the days of coal and ice and freezing weather..
Buy your stoker this month. A great demand for them before cold weather.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

PITTSFIELD
MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1061

Harriets Beauty Shop
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
26 Edward Ave. Dial 8183

Pyjamas—Nightgowns
for colder nights
BATCHELDERS
83 East Street Opp. Court House

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

New and Daniels Service Centre
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Verified Lubrication
139 SOUTH STREET TEL. 5667

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham Weymouth and East Milton

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Also Full Line of New Coats
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 8570 1249 Hancock St.

Swift and Bachman, Inc.
Chrysler--Plymouth
MOTOR CARS
254 Washington Street
Please Call GRA 5400

Wilbur Town Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1870
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Gamble's Market
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

RESTORE LOVELINESS—
Nothing adds quite so much beauty and dainty homeliness as well-kept curtains in your windows.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

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TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

CLOTHES CLEANSED
RUGS SHAMPOOED
FURS STORED
Guaranteed Satisfaction
Stoneham Dye House
587 Main St. Reading 1420
368 Main St. Stoneham 1020

SALEM

Outstanding Footwear
For Men: Jarman and Friendly, $5.00
Fortune, $4.00; Others at $3.00
For Women: Treadeasy Shoes, Hood's Rubbers
LOUIS H. HARRIS
24 Central Street

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORIN'S for Values
For the Entire Family and the Home
The best in town for the price. Come and see our big new basement shop at either of our stores.
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Stellar Sparrow Bldg. Davis Sq., Somerville
You are invited to stop in and see our new modern store and new stock of suits and overcoats, $22.50 to $85.00

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
Magoun Sq. Pros. 1095-6-7
Range Burners—Asbestos Pipe Covering—Furnace and Stove Pipe—Combination Storm Doors—Weatherstrips, Metal and Wood

DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
WATCHES JEWELRY
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq.
Som. 1012

Moore Printing Co., Inc.
JOB PRINTING
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
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Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
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12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens — Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Still and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Clothes
Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody St. Waltham 1884
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Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines.
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3870

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

HERBERT T. SPENCER, Inc.
706 MAIN STREET TEL. 2680
SOMETHING NEW
BONDED FABRICS
Will not shrink, will not fade, will wash. May be had in Linens, Mohairs, and Cretonnes, in a wide selection of patterns and colors. Come in or let us submit samples and estimates. It costs so little more to have your drapes custom-made.

NEW FALL
Neckwear, Jewelry, Flowers, Bags, Ascot Scarfs and Squares
HEATH'S
393 Moody Street Waltham 3285

New England Buying
makes New England Prosperity
Visit Sears During This Sale
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

When you think of a delicious breakfast, think of
CREAM TOP
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1578
Have carefree trips . . . Let us check and lubricate your car first.

An Unusually Fine Value . . .
1934 REO SEDAN
Radio . . . Heater . . . Automatic Gear Shift . . . Attractively Repainted . . . Rebuilt Motor . . . 6 Wheels . . . Excellent Tires
$295.00
WELLESLEY MOTOR SALES CO.
RUSSELL BURNETT, Proprietor
475 Washington Street Wellesley 2700

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Ice Creams and Candies
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300 or 2900
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251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

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Storm Windows
SAVE HEAT
RHINES LUMBER CO.
Tel. Weymouth 1640

WINCHESTER

Parker & Lane Co.
FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
COAL WOOD
NEW ENGLAND COKE
5 CHURCH STREET, WINCHESTER
TEL. WIN. 0162

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Certified Cleaning
Only High Quality Work is done here
We specialize in FURS
We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

JOHNSON BROS. MARKET
75 Jefferson Street Winthrop Center
Free delivery anywhere in Winthrop
Tel. Ocean 0513
Face of Rump Roast, heavy steer, 32c lb.
Daisy Hams, clear meat, no waste, 2-lb. average ..... 33c lb.
Loin of Pork ..... 25c lb.
Chamberlain Smoked Shoulders ..... 19c lb.
Lamb Patties (with bacon) ..... 25c lb.
Holland Roll Butter ..... 2 lbs. 61c
Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickles, large bottle 21c

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP (Continued)

HERMAN'S MARKET
487 SHIRLEY STREET WINTHROP
FREE DELIVERY OCEAN 1220
Melba Peaches—halves, 2 large cans 39c
Fruit Cocktail—2 large cans 43c
Fresh Prunes 3 cans 25c
Grapefruit Juice, 3 cans 29c
Native Fowls .....27c lb.

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

'blue coal' New England Coke Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7231

HOVE SUNDA
Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

BOTANY'S 100% ALL WOOL COATINGS
An Extensive Color Range as Well as in Black
56 Inches Wide—$2.35 and up
SLOCUM'S
476 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear on this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Conrad Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are entered promptly on delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

POOLE, DORSET—Charles Palmer, B. C. D., "COMMERCIAL ARTIST," Posters, Display Cards, Signs and Fascias. "Clovelly," Lulworth Avenue, Hamworthy.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2 — Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE, SUSSEX — Furnished flat, 3 rooms, bath; garden; best part Hove; central; moderate. Box W-1182, BCM/CSM, London.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Unfurnished sunny flat, facing Rusthall Common; 1 large reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath and lavatory, boxroom; central heating; near golf links. Apply REDHEAD, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.

PAIGNTON—Small furnished flat; modern; south aspect; convenient shops and buses. The Fuchsias, Lower Penns Rd., Preston, Paignton.

FLATS WANTED

CROYDON—Quiet unfurnished flat required after Christmas for one year; about £90- inclusive. Write P. 40, Lansdowne Court, Purley.

HAIRDRESSERS

WINIFRED MILLER, 140 North Road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol, 8, offers 12/6 Permanent Wave for Christmas. Tel.: 45213.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH, Boscombe—Detached house 8 rooms—suitable for private house, apartments or as two flats; price £1100 freehold. Ash & Co., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

QUAIVES, WICKHAMBREAUX, NEAR CANTERBURY

Fair price wanted for charming country house; 8 bed, 5 sitting rooms; 18 acres including tennis courts, orchard, pastures, flower and vegetable garden; freehold. Apply Hamptons Estate Office, Arlington St., London, S.W.1.

HOUSES TO LET

NORFOLK—Well-built furnished cottage, 4 good rooms; long or short let; 12/6 weekly. Apply 3 Coastguards Cottages, Morston Blakeney.

SUSSEX—Well furnished and equipped small detached house by sea; garage; long or short period; moderate rent. Box W-1118, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, SUSSEX, c/o R., 10 Salisbury Rd.—Refined, spacious bed-sitting room (meter) with breakfast, 2 guineas p. w.; other meals optional; quiet, sheltered, central; reduction sharing. Phone 2033.

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Christian Scientists needing rest, welcomed at special terms; 25/- per week; references required. Further particulars, MISS DRURY, Murree Cottage.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT, Tele. 430 — Paying guests; quiet for rest and study; 2½ gns. DALLAS, Linden Road.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frookbrook.

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POST required by experienced children's nurse or companion help; young, cheerful; London or South Coast preferred. Box W-1204, BCM/CSM, London.

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EXPERIENCED Soprano Soloist desires position in Christian Science Church, or as Deputy. Box W-1206, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS

MISS ELIZABETH BERRY, L. R. A. M.—Teacher of Matthay Method of Piano Playing. "Claremont," West End Grove, Farnham, Surrey.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, Dorset — Individual tuition in small class, private tuition, coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A., Oxon, 21 St. Peters Road. Tel. 1184.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

SURREY—Mathematics mistress, experienced, wanted for girls' school (recognised by the Board of Education); Resident preferred. Apply Box W-955, BCM/CSM, London.

TO LET

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Beautiful furnished self contained flat on sea front; 40-ft. verandah; 3 bed, 2 reception, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; electricity and gas; 3-4 months let; £4. 4. 0 a week from January. Daily help and garage if required.

FAIRLIGHT NEAR HASTINGS — Delightful situation on cliff. Furnished modern bungalow; 2 bed, reception, lounge hall, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; gas, electricity. Ideal boiler; garage; 25/- per week inclusive for long let. Box W-970, BCM/CSM London.

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R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY
Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY (Continued)

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

Lovell & Co
Telephone 441
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Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

England

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GEOFFREY TYNDALE'S BOOKSHOP
BOOKS CALENDARS
Christmas Cards
22, Milsom St., BATH (over Gould's)

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The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in BOSTON, U. S. A., on an ALL WAVE RECEIVER supplied by
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. R. E., A. M. I. W. I.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
Specialist in Short Wave Radio
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The Noted House for Freshly Made Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to Maidstone Bus Office

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Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository
H. E. Fellows & Sons
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
6 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
Lighting, Power and Heating Requirements
Repairs a Specialty
PHONE BEXHILL 1950

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 833
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Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

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Royal Steam Bakery Yardley
E. HARDING
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Specialty
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams BIRMINGHAM
TEL. MID. 0988

Florence Smith
Model Gowns
Costumes
Coats and Furs
Lingerie
Hosiery
14 NEW STREET
(Show Rooms No. 26 and 40)
BIRMINGHAM 2

KEAN & SCOTT
for BLANKETS
Newest Colours to Match Your Furnishings, Correct Textures for Cosy Comfort
Apply for Samples
Kean & Scott Ltd.
104-112 Corporation St., Birmingham

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
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Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1010 Kingsbury Rd., Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Brownich 2043

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

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See ALLEN'S

Furnished homes. Three furnished homes built actually in the show rooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk round and inspect the displays at your leisure.

L. J. Allen Ltd
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LTD
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The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

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(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

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ANY MAKE of TYRE supplied
TYRES

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds. Wool in all shades
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At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Nr. Five Ways
Phone WINTON 2247

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
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W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
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FOOT COMFORT
- We offer a Shoe Service for
- all those who appreciate the
- value of correct fitting.

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234 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
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Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
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A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
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Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
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JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

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Prime Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens
Beef, Veal, Lamb, Pork
Orders now being booked
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ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

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in Special Gift Boxes
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Orders solicited and delivered

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Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
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INSURANCE BROKERS since 1879. Annuities. Endowment. Employer's Liability Fire. Motor. Marine. etc

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4 Russell Grove, Westbury Park
Tel: 46985
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Newsagent
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FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
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CLIFTON BRISTOL

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For your Christmas Fruit try
GEORGE BATTEN
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Brooks of Bristol
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AND
DRY CLEANERS

For GIFTS Men Like
See
HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
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For Lingerie and Knitwear
Over 1000 Jumpers and Cardigans in stock
Prices Ranging 4/11 to 29/11
26 PARK STREET

Henry Coombs'
Tailoring
Always Satisfies Ladies and Gentlemen
Noted for Personal Service and Fitting
The new address
271 Gloucester Rd., Bristol 7

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

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For Your
GIFTS *for* Christmas Gifts
Little Girls
Big Girls
Little Boys
Big Boys
Grown-ups
Engaged Couples
Married Couples
Elderly Folk
Acquaintances
W. MORGAN (Bristol) LTD.
Morgan's Corner, Zetland Road Junction

'Phone 24200 **MARY** Personal Attention
for Gifts
BED TIME WOOLLIES
Dainty Undies
Bear Brand and Wolsey Hose in all sizes
The Newest Shades, 1/6 to 6/11
Hankies, Scarves, Gloves, etc.
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated
Opposite St. Mary Redcliff Church
52 REDCLIFF HILL

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in this City manufacturing Bread with this process.

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

BROMLEY

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.) BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs.
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting
Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

CAMBERLEY

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Coal, Coke, Corn and Building Goods Merchants
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KNITWEAR
AUGUSTA
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For Pianos, Radio, Television and All Things Musical
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SIDNEY STREET

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Everything Electrical
Irons, Fires, Washing Machines
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F. H. BASTIN & SON
Little Promenade
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230 Bath Rd.

COTSWOLD CHEESE
Made at Cirencester
Delicious Flavour.
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Phone Dairy 3093 — Pittville Street Creamery 2535
(Also Cirencester & Stroud)

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"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Tomorrow Comes, Also Scroggins

Tomorrow was here. It was today. Fib, the sparrow, and Florrie, the pigeon, stood together at the monument on the hill and looked at the throng of excited Commoners chittering, gruntling, hooraying, and otherwise showing excitement. Levi, the orphan turtle, crept to where Fib and Florrie stood. He tried to say something to them, but there was so much noise they couldn't hear.

"What did you say?" said Fib, cocking his head almost to the ground so as to be nearer Levi's voice, which is very small.

"I said, 'Hooray!'" said Levi.

"He said, 'Hooray!'" Fib said to Florrie.

"That about sums it up," Florrie said.

Commoners were crowding to the platform, looking at it sharply, sniffing the flowers which were arranged in all sorts of things, greeting those on the platform, then wandering off to mingle with the crowd moving restlessly on the hillside. Fib and Florrie were the only ones who stayed on the platform. Levi came and went. Neck and Crop mingled. Osmun, Bert, John Boom,

"My dear friends—we are back!" said Scroggins.

and others moved about greeting their friends, occasionally coming to the platform, asking Fib or Florrie questions which they couldn't hear because of the noise, nodding wisely when the question wasn't answered.

Suddenly a new note of excitement sounded. Down at the bottom of the hill Commoners began waving leaves, flags, flowers.

"Here they are! Here they are! Hooray! Hooray!"

The air was filled with sound and the waving of various items. Fib flew into the air, circled the platform several times, came back, and beat his wings. "Give them room!" He shouted.

The Commoners opened a pathway, and along it stepped with the same jauntiness which they had known in years gone by, the Common's leading citizen, Roger P. Scroggins, returning in triumph.

"Where has he been?" a sparrow asked a pigeon.

"Away," said the pigeon.

"Where's that?" said the sparrow.

The pigeon didn't answer. What mattered it where Scroggins had been? All that his friends and neighbors knew was that he had been somewhere else for a long time—possibly in Washington with a plan. Now he was here. Wave after wave of cheering filled the Common. Some of it was for Mr. Scroggins. Some of it was for Mrs. Scroggins, smiling and bobbing, at her husband's side. He lifted his hat, the same shiny silk hat as of old. He waved it with the same grace and finesse with which he handled the hat in former days.

"He's here! Scroggins! Scroggins!"

Araminta, the first robin sang a song which began: "We welcome you, our jovial friend, now that your absence is at an end."

And the peak of excitement was reached when Mr. Scroggins stood before them, waved his hand for quiet, was given what he asked for, and said:

"My dear friends. We are back. We are happy. We hope you all are too. That's all I have to say."

Many Commoners felt it was the finest speech Mr. Scroggins had ever made in all his long public career. Florrie and Fib both held that opinion, Fib, because he thought what his old friend said was perfect, Florrie because she maintained that what he didn't say was just as perfect.

The other notable thing about the Scroggins' welcome back to the Common was that no refreshments were served. It was notable because no one noticed there weren't refreshments, and nobody even remarked about their absence. And this was an unspoken tribute such as no Commoner in history ever had been given until Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins came back.—**George L. Moore.**

(The adventures of Mr. Scroggins will, until further notice, appear on Fridays.)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Decode the following—and you have a code:

YTIRCETNS UIV NEXNZ YZJXKV LC SJXE RJVC JO PJEUKY, TO SJX ZJQC NJ YXRRCCV TI LXYTICYY JE TI KTOC.

A Word Square

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which will read the same across and down:

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

1, bundles; 2, on fire; 3, metric measure (var.); 4, mistake; 5, those who foresee.

Letter Changing

Here's another from a Cape Town, South Africa, reader: Following the usual rules, try changing SEEK to FIND in 4 moves.

A Bit of Addition

Try arranging the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 in such a way that they will add up to 100.

Odds and Ends

Business History

The first business depression and panic in the history of the United States occurred during the years 1785 to 1789.

Where Would They Go in Winter?

If there were in the world at the beginning of April but one fly, and that an egg-laying female, there would be six months later, if all the eggs laid came to maturity, no fewer than 131,220,000,000,000,000,000 flies.

Feeding the Animals

It seems that the animals will soon have their own "automats." There has been installed in the London Zoo a sea lion feeder which is expected to solve the depression so far as sea lions' appetites are concerned. You stick a sixpence in a slot and off goes a siren. Immediately the sea lions take up strategic positions to catch the fish which come flying out of an automat cup in the middle of the pound.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Sincerity and truth should be your code of morals, if you hope to succeed in business or in life.

Word Square: Bales, afire, litre, error seers.

Letter Changing: Seek, seed, feed, fend find.

A Bit of Addition:

10
5
38
47

99
2

100

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Ella H. Anderson, Houston, Texas

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, Nov. 18, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Is Recommended.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Touch Ball

For this game partners are chosen and everyone kneels about an open space, facing his partner. Partners try to roll a ball to each other, across the open space, while every other couple tries to get it away. Everyone must stay in his own place and not touch any other player when grabbing for the ball.

If one player touches another, the offender and his partner must leave the game. The couple which lasts longest wins the contest. A lively game!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

THE iron out of which true manhood is forged is the power to resist.—LYTTON.

In Lighter Vein

The Absent One

He: "I say, doesn't this dance make you long for another?"

She (sadly): "Yes—but unfortunately he couldn't come tonight."—Kentish Mercury.

Modern Dolls

Two little girls coming downtown on the outer drive limited were deep in conversation.

"My dolls . . ." began one.

"Do you still play with dolls?" interrupted the other in a superior tone.

"Oh, but they're modern dolls. They can do the shag and the Lambeth walk and everything," the first little girl explained hurriedly.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

So It Seems

All the indications suggest that he started his career with the idea of eventually becoming a moneylander.—Weekly Paper.

Don't we all?—Humorist.

His Name

"So your name is George Washington?" the old lady asked the small colored boy.

"Yessum."

"And you try to be exactly like him, or as nearly as possible?"

"Lak who?"

"Why, like George Washington."

"Ah kaint he'p bein' lak Jawg Washington, 'cause dat's who ah is."—Long Beach Press Telegram.

Parliamentary Practice

Willingness to Accept

Question: A bylaw provides that before the ballot for any elective office, the chair shall ask all who do not wish election to so state. It has been held that this precludes the election of any person not present. Is that correct?

Answer: Not in my opinion. The rule seems designed to save time and serve the convenience of the members, but is not definitely prohibitive. According to general parliamentary law, an absentee is eligible if also eligible on all other counts, unless the bylaws restrict selection to those present; and this the bylaw quoted does not do.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why We Have Leap Years?

The Julian calendar, devised by Julius Caesar, which was put into effect Jan. 1, 46 B. C., introduced leap years to the world. Caesar based his calendar on a solar year of 365¼ days. The problem of accounting for the fractional day was met by declaring that every fourth year should be a leap year, and should contain 366 days.

GREGORIAN RULE FOR LEAP YEARS

1938 - no leap year, because 1938 cannot be divided evenly by 4.
1936 was leap year, because 1936 can be divided evenly by 4 but not by 100.
1900 - no leap year, because 1900 can be divided evenly by 4 and 100 but not by 400.
2000 will be leap year because 2000 can be divided evenly by 4, 100 and 400.

This, Caesar felt, would overcome the difficulty experienced by the Egyptians, whose calendar provided for a solar year of 365 days without variation, with the result that every fourth year their New Year began one day earlier and continued traveling at this rate backward through the seasons until, in the course of some 1,500 years, New Year's Day (and all the rest of the dates) were back in their original positions relative to winter and summer.

However, even Caesar's improvement did not solve the problem permanently, because the figure which he used as the length of the solar year was not quite correct. Actually the solar year lacks a little more than 11 minutes of being exactly 365¼ days. This slight error made little trouble at first, but by the sixteenth century the total error in the calendar amounted to about 10 days. This put important festival dates out of season.

So, in 1582, a reformed calendar, called the Gregorian, was worked out by Pope Gregory XIII with the help of an Italian astronomer and his helpers. This calendar arbitrarily dropped 11 days and instituted a new scheme of leap years. The Gregorian scheme for leap years (which we still follow) is: Every year the number of which can be divided evenly by 4 is a leap year, unless the number can be divided by 100 but cannot be divided evenly by 400.

According to this plan, there are three fewer leap years in each 400 years period than were provided for by the Julian calendar.

So accurate is the Gregorian calendar, according to the calculations of modern astronomers, that it will keep the dates of holidays and the like in their proper places in the seasons until almost the year 4000, and if that year and all years whose numbers can be divided evenly by 4,000 are made common years instead of leap years, the dates will not get more than one day out of place in the seasons in 20,000 years!—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: There are too many people in this country who will take their hats off to anybody who will drop something therein.

Detroit News: "History shows prolonged periods of cold invariably move men to violence." Apartment house janitors, we believe, could confirm this.

North American Newspaper Alliance ©: Nothing is done by halves in energetic New Jersey. Just now it's some inflamed patriots, working to beat the bund.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tramps to the Rescue

Oakridge, Ore.

Two women, taking an evening ride in a small car, attempted to drive over an old railroad crossing (now abandoned in favor of a new overpass), not realizing that the dirt and gravel had been dug from between the rails to the depth required for regular track.

The front wheels rolled over the first rail and dropped to the gravel and ties. The motor had not sufficient power to move the car.

Realizing that their car was stalled on the main track of a busy line, and that a train might even then be rushing down through the mountains towards them, the women left the car and hurried to the depot, where they told the operator on duty of their plight.

Catching up a red lantern, the man rushed out. A train was coming, and coming swiftly! So great was its speed that the engine and several cars had passed over the crossing before the train could be brought to a stop.

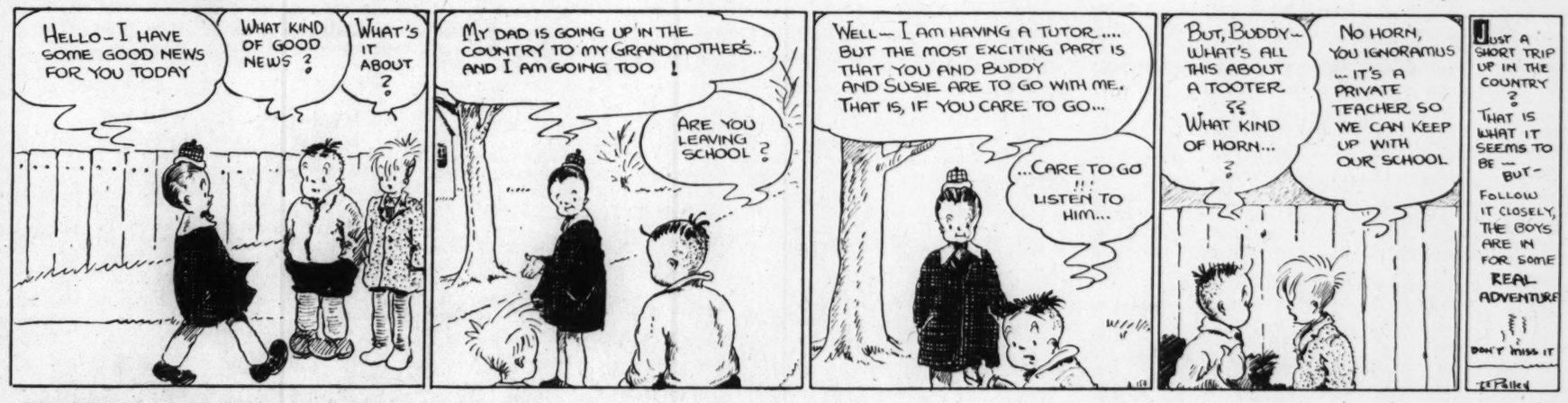
The head brakeman, returning to the depot to learn why the train had been flagged, said that he had seen no car on the crossing.

Greatly astonished, the women returned to the crossing and learned that several "tramps" in a camp near by had seen the stalled car and the onrushing train, and together had lifted the car off the track and set it down in safety in the road.

Here was new proof that unfortunate circumstances and lack of funds cannot deprive man of the blessing of giving, nor make inactive his ability to aid his fellow man.

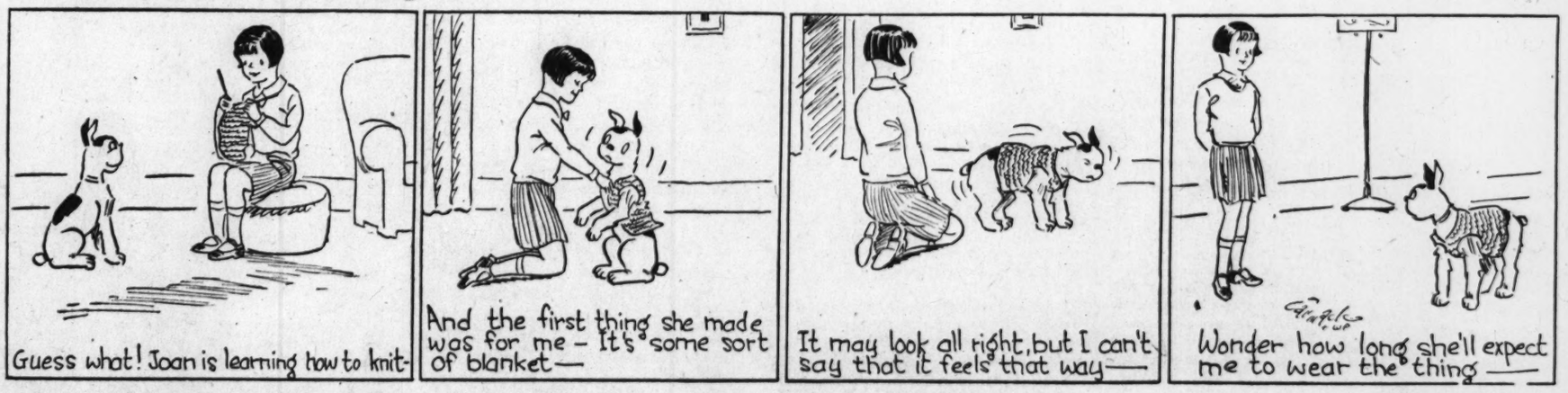
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What's This?*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO-I HAVE SOME GOOD NEWS FOR YOU TODAY
WHAT KIND OF GOOD NEWS ?
WHAT'S IT ABOUT ?
MY DAD IS GOING UP IN THE COUNTRY TO MY GRANDMOTHER'S.. AND I AM GOING TOO !
ARE YOU LEAVING SCHOOL ?
WELL— I AM HAVING A TUTOR.... BUT THE MOST EXCITING PART IS THAT YOU AND BUDDY AND SUSIE ARE TO GO WITH ME. THAT IS, IF YOU CARE TO GO...
...CARE TO GO !! LISTEN TO HIM...
BUT, BUDDY— WHAT'S ALL THIS ABOUT A TOOTER ?? WHAT KIND OF HORN... ?
NO HORN, YOU IGNORAMUS ... IT'S A PRIVATE TEACHER SO WE CAN KEEP UP WITH OUR SCHOOL
JUST A SHORT TRIP UP IN THE COUNTRY ? THAT IS WHAT IT SEEMS TO BE — BUT- FOLLOW IT CLOSELY, THE BOYS ARE IN FOR SOME REAL ADVENTURE !! DON'T MISS IT
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Dressed Up*

By CARMACK


Guess what! Joan is learning how to knit-
And the first thing she made was for me - It's some sort of blanket—
It may look all right, but I can't say that it feels that way—
Wonder how long she'll expect me to wear the thing —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Where Do We Go From Here?*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW, MR. DUCK," THE PUPPET HISSED, "I HOPE THAT YOU WILL NOT BE MISSED.
YOU'RE COMING WITH ME, UNDERSTAND? AND YOU'LL PERFORM IN PUPPET LAND."
WITH THAT HE SEVERED ALL HIS STRINGS, AND TIED THEM ON MY FEET AND WINGS.
"NOW ACT!" HE PULLED THEM WITH A ZIP AND MADE ME TURN A BACKWARD FLIP.

Daily Anecdote

Hawthorne Comes Through

"She will bear it like a woman—that is to say, better than a man." Thus did Hawthorne pay tribute to his devoted wife, when on June 8, 1849, he made his way to his home to tell her that he had lost his position at the Salem Custom House.

When he broke the news to her, she exclaimed quietly, "Oh, then you can write your book!"

Reflecting upon the apparent failure of his "Twice-Told Tales," a small edition of which his publishers had been vainly endeavoring to dispose of for many years, he had small taste for further literary endeavor. Nevertheless he set doggedly to work, and in a little while he had the outline of a new story. Yet when his publisher called, he was reluctant to admit the beginning of a new work, being loath to burden the good man with another failure. After much persuasion from that worthy, however, the outline was finally produced, and quickly received approval.

On February 7, 1850, the finished manuscript was delivered to the publisher. Publication followed in April, and created an immediate literary sensation. The fame of its author was quickly made.

Thus came into being one of America's greatest classics, "The Scarlet Letter."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Glasses and the Fine Linen'

In the third chapter of his prophecy, Isaiah sternly announces that "because the daughters of Zion are haughty," and because he felt that their general attitude and way of living were to be condemned, they would be deprived of their fine clothes and ornaments, which he lists in considerable and somewhat perplexing detail. For example, he refers in verse 23, as our Common Version renders it, to "the glasses and the fine linen, and the hoods and the vails."

The Hebrew word *gilyonim*, "glasses," is an obscure one which may come from the root *galal*, "to reveal"; hence some authorities contend that it refers to dresses of material so fine and diaphanous as to be all but transparent — thus Schroeder would translate, "transparent dresses." In any case there seems to be little doubt that that context calls for some article of women's dress (Compare Moffatt's rendering, "gauze," and that of Smith, "lace gowns.")

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"The Forgotten Man"

WORDS spoken in Boston on Thursday by a manufacturer hold more promise of solving America's political problems than all the heated oratory released in the current election campaign. Remember "the consumer—the forgotten man"—as the most important factor in the national economy, said Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., head of General Motors. That advice followed would ease the economic problem which underlies America's major political problems more than any amount of political tinkering.

Industry forgets the consumer when it fails to lower prices as fast as production costs are lowered. Labor forgets the consumer when it fails to join in price lowering policies. Government forgets the consumer when it fosters monopolistic controls on production or prices. Putting the consumer first, recognizing that consumed goods and services are the actual measures of national income, would moderate the effort of each producing group to increase its own share of that income by producing less. Such a change in attitude, such a following of simple economic truth would do more to make the capitalist system work than any political panacea.

The forgotten man is more economic than political. But remembering him would have great political benefits.

Britain and Italy

APPROVAL by Parliament of the British Government's decision to bring the Anglo-Italian agreement into operation as soon as possible points Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement from Central Europe to the Mediterranean.

It is now plain that Britain's Prime Minister aimed rather at "peace in our time" than at British advantage in the conversations with Reichsführer Hitler, and it appears that "peace in our time" is the goal of his Mediterranean policy. For the most part, the Anglo-Italian agreement simply puts things where they were before the Anglo-Italian quarrel over Ethiopia. For the rest, it touches on the Spanish and Ethiopian questions, with implications—under present circumstances—in favor of Premier Mussolini.

Il Duce may expect British recognition of his African conquest in due time. Meanwhile the British are still waiting for him to take his troops out of Spain. While reports of removal of half the number of Italian troops in Spain are taken by British Government supporters as an indication of good faith on Italy's part, and as a reason to expect that the rest will be withdrawn, supporters of democracy in Spain—and others who merely feel that an Italian-German supported Government in Spain is an insufficient safeguard for British interests in the Mediterranean—are not blind to the fact that the forces of Fascism have been allowed to obtain on the Spanish peninsula such a foothold as will not soon be shaken. Il Duce implied in a speech shortly after conclusion of arrangements for the Anglo-Italian agreement, that he does not expect the understanding with Britain to stand in the way of Italian-sponsored success for General Franco.

The cost of "peace in our time" which already has been borne by France and Britain in Central Europe is startling enough. But it does not include such immediate charges for the British Empire as must be faced if a similar policy in the Mediterranean results similarly for Britain's influence.

As Mr. Chamberlain says, implicit trust is the cornerstone of this policy. One looks forward to the day when such trust will be proved practicable, and hopes Mr. Chamberlain's example will hasten that day. Meanwhile the fact can hardly pass unnoticed that Britain's trust now is being shared by dictators who have recently displayed veritable virtuosity in the strategy of empire.

Cabbages and Things

AFTER developing a new type cabbage which he claims gives off no objectionable odors when cooked, a Cornell University professor is puzzled because its sales are surprisingly low. The reason, he believes, is that the new product is not well enough known.

Why this lack of fame? The answer is simple. Advertising ability, chief among characteristics of a true cabbage, is wanting. Why should a woman cook a hearty meal of corned beef and cabbage if her husband can't smell it half the way home? And imagine the loss of prestige if one could no longer cook such a meal as to make all the mouths in the neighborhood water.

Low the sales may be, but who is surprised? Certainly not the connoisseur of cabbages. Even the briefest acquaintance with the vegetable is proof that cabbages and their related odors are inseparable. No odor, no cabbage. No, the professor must have developed something entirely different.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE, it is now reported, has received a badge as one of 7,843 honorary members of the Los Angeles police department. A lot of people will be relieved, since that must mean Shirley is cleared of being a Communist.

Japan Takes On a Job

JAPAN'S Pan-Asianism is now cutting a spectacular figure in the world. With Canton and Hankow fallen, the Japanese look to a political as well as an economic bloc composed of Japan, Manchukuo, and China.

The statement adumbrating this new order may be regarded as the answer to Secretary Hull's note of October 6. The Secretary of State protested against violations of the Open Door of equal commercial opportunity in China, but the Japanese imply that circumstances alter cases, and that the great powers will be expected to "adapt" their attitude to a Japanized China. The Chinese door, it is plain, will be opened to foreign goods only on Japanese terms.

Perhaps this Japanese retort will mark the end of note-writing. The American record is already clear enough. Japan has been dubbed the aggressor in China, the United States has reserved all its rights under treaties to which Japan is a party, and the Stimson Doctrine withholding recognition to conquests will doubtless apply to the new China. The time has now come to consider the answer to the question: Should the United States continue to help finance an Empire obtained by methods which have marked a negation of civilization?

Few Americans are so wedded to the Open Door in China that they would shed blood for it. It would be a trifle absurd to do so. There is no open door of equal trade opportunity left in the world today except in the United States. Terms of trade in other countries are subject to discriminations. The Open Door in China, it is true, was specifically guaranteed by the powers assembled at the Washington Conference in 1922. Still the interest in the Open Door is not vital enough to make many Americans want to use force in keeping it open.

Nevertheless, Americans in general feel some shame that their munitions have played a large part in the assault on China. Something can be done about this. Congress' first job should be to empower the President to stop this traffic to Japan. That can be done only by changing the neutrality law, and a change is long overdue. Moreover, there are those who see an answer to Japanese aggression in the closing of America's open door to Japanese silk. Beyond that, the remedy for this wrongdoing in China must await the correction of time. In the present step Japan is dealing herself out an astonishing amount of rope which may tie her up before it ties up China.

False Labels on License

JOBS for thousands, tax revenues for the State. These are the appealing arguments summed up in a front-page Boston newspaper advertisement urging readers to "be sure you vote Yes for license." For a full and accurate view of the question coming up on Tuesday's ballot, readers should not overlook the story on an inside page of the same paper recording protests lodged before the Boston Licensing Board by women's civic and school organizations describing prevalent cases in which women are seen "going into cafes and being carried out drunk" and cases where protesting groups "frequently observe young men and women going along the streets in a pitiable condition." If voters will Stop, Look and Think before marking their ballots, they will not be fooled by attractive labels for liquor. They will not fail to see the issue hinges not on jobs but liquor. And they will vote NO.

Yes, Investigate Relief

REPUBLICAN national headquarters announces that 192 of its members of Congress or candidates for seats in the Senate or House of Representatives have pledged themselves to work for a comprehensive investigation of the administration of unemployment relief. It is obvious strategy for an opposition party to demand such an inquiry.

Yet a study of relief should be made. To accomplish real reform it ought not to be a political fishing expedition. It ought not to be a matter either of smearing or whitewashing. It ought to be a dispassionate search for facts and for reasonable interpretation and application of them.

The original relief program in the United States was necessarily an emergency one. Its later steps have been largely improvised. It is time now that the nation should consider seriously what kind and how much of a Federal relief organization it is going to maintain. This is a task not for a political committee but for a more serious commission on which would be represented not only both Administration and opposition points of view, but also that of the best experience in administration of social welfare or philanthropic agencies.

Possibly one or two eminent and unbiased men with business or professional background could be added. Only a commission having the distinction and impartiality of a British royal commission can give an answer to the relief question that will be accepted by the public with confidence.

Cherokee Genesis

Book News of the Day

THE removal of the Cherokees, by fraud and force, from their ancient homes in the Southeast, together with the political sagacity with which they resisted the encroachments of the whites for three-quarters of a century after their fighting strength was broken, have been thoroughly studied. A Chattanooga business man, looking for an account of their earlier history and finding that none existed, has stolen a march on the historians and produced a book which for thoroughness and accuracy will compare favorably with the works of Foreman, Wardell and others on the later phases. It is OLD FRONTIERS: The Story of the Cherokee Indians from Earliest Times to the Date of Their Removal to the West, 1838, by John P. Brown (Kingsport, Tenn.: Southern Publishers, Inc. $3.50).

The Cherokees, living in the western Carolinas, Tennessee and northern Alabama and Georgia, had welcomed the early English traders to an idyllic companionship, just as most of the tribes did. Some of these traders married into the tribe and their names are still prominent in Oklahoma. It was not until the coming of the man with the plow that the familiar pattern of welcome, penetration, treachery, reprisal and final defeat of the Indians was worked out here as monotonously as everywhere else.

The first serious clash occurred in 1775, when Richard Henderson negotiated a treaty for the cession of a rich empire beyond the mountains; Dragging Canoe, destined to be the King Philip (or the Sitting Bull) of the Cherokees, after a thundering speech, prophesying a Dark and Bloody Ground in Tennessee also, left the council with a substantial body of young men. They withdrew far to the Southwest, on the Tennessee River, at the foot of Lookout Mountain. Known as the Chickamaugas, they raided the young settlements, even crossing into Virginia and the Carolinas; for twenty years the tomahawk and the torch fought an unequal but dreadful battle with the land hunger of the Anglo-Saxons.

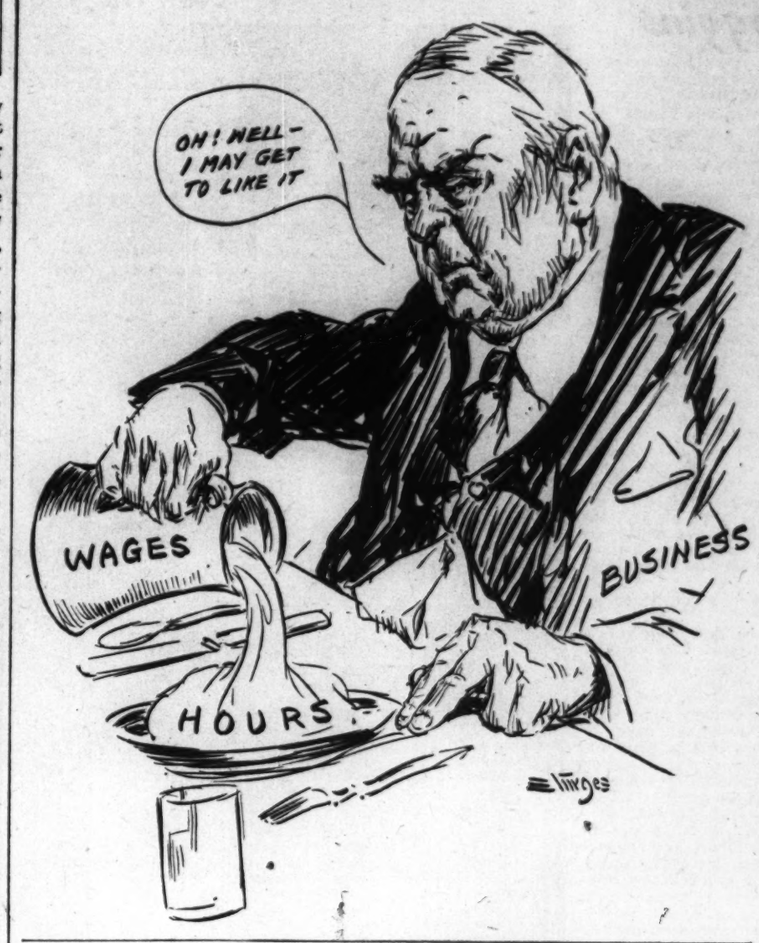
The story becomes as monotonous as it is heroic. There were shining names on either side; John Watts, who "fought in armies like the whites"; John Ross, whose political strategy almost accomplished what the tomahawk could never do; Gen. John Sevier, "Nolichucky Jack," who rode the red trail to fame from King's Mountain to Etowah, and James Robertson, heroic builder of cities in the Wilderness.

But nothing could save the Cherokees, neither courage nor astuteness nor enlightenment (Sequoyah's wonderful invention of the Cherokee syllabary had made practically the whole nation literate), when Andrew Jackson favored their removal; half a century after Henderson's treaty nearly 20,000 of them set out on the "Trail of Tears" to what is now Oklahoma. Four thousand never arrived.

Mr. Brown's sources—nearly all primary—include British and American state papers, diaries, letters, manuscript narratives. There are a few inaccuracies, or at least dogmatic statements not yet proved, but his scholarship is generally unimpeachable. The book is a superb story of adventure, and an indispensable document. The history of the Cherokees is now, for all practical purposes, complete.

K. C. K.

A Prescribed Diet



When I Was Seven

IT WASN'T until the last that something I saw at the airport gave me a flash—as if it were yesterday—of the way I felt the first time my father let me drive the horse and phaeton alone. Sometimes I think no day I have ever lived through since made me quite as proud. It was a convenience to my father. Just as he was going to drive the horse to the stable himself, the hired man came hurtling up from the garden, crying that something had eaten all the tomato vines and my father must come quick and see.

"Well," said my father, a little amused, "I don't know what we can do about it now, but I'll go and see." And he said to me, "Do you think you could drive the horse up the hill to the stable? You'll find Jed there to take her. I don't like to leave her standing here."

The horse was silvery white, small even for a mare, compact, delicate, but at that moment she looked to me like the steed of a giant in a fairy tale.

"Yes, I can do it," and hoped he did not see me swallow hard. Common sense told me that if the horse was going to run away, she would not run away uphill. But she and the carriage looked so big, and my seventh birthday was just two months gone.

I sat on the edge of the dark blue broadcloth seat. My feet barely touched the rug of soft, curly maroon lambswool. The horse looked around at me wonderingly, tossed her head and pawed slightly in the pale gold dust.

"Get up," I said, in a whisper, holding the reins well out in front of me, trying to keep my wrists relaxed the way my father did, but gripping the reins so my knuckles showed.

The horse stepped off and began almost to hurry up the hill. She flopped her pale silver ears in the August heat and switched her lovely long tail at flies. We rounded the curve with only a bare scraping of the smooth quartz stone my father kept there to keep anyone from cutting the edge of the lawn on dark nights. . . . My mother was on the porch. I saw her begin to smile. I could not smile, not if I burst with pride. I was too busy. The last eighth of the hill was the steepest grade and a gutter cut across it. The horse stumbled slightly on a smooth stone, and I shook the reins slightly and said, as I'd heard my father say, "Steady there, be still. . . ."

Jed gave a shout. "Whar y'all come from, Missy!"

"My father told me to drive the horse up the hill," I said severely, "and for you to cool her out before she has to have her lunch. Help me down, please."

I handed him the reins and descended from the phaeton like a princess in a play.

"Sho nuf!" cried Jed, irreverently. "Y'all sho' nuf gwine make a dribin' lady, one dese days, yes ma'am! You dar, Sally, y'all like Missy drive y'all up de hill?"

My mother said, "Well, so your father let you drive the horse all by yourself, did he?" She smiled gently at me. I could see she understood.

And all that was long ago, and I hadn't thought of it for years—until that night at the airport.

J. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Munich—A Step in the Right Direction?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy is where you find it. Amid the welter of reactionary criticism, let us cling steadfastly to each little triumph of good. Because the voice of the people of Britain and the voice of the people of Germany were heard above the din of war threat and hate propaganda, peace was declared.

Democracy in Germany as elsewhere is in the making and cannot be obscured by any reactionary ism which will eventually vanish into its native nothingness, just as every phase of reaction and chemicalization must do by its very nature.

Germany exiled the Kaiser, but imperialism still seems to be rampant. Russia destroyed the Czar and the new regime seems to be perpetuating tyranny and cruelty. Peace is declared and war clouds gather. Nevertheless, spiritual discernment rebukes ingratitude for this surprising denouement and refrains from belittling the importance of the achievement. Peace has to be declared before it can be demonstrated. We know that peace is inevitable and true democracy unfolding. Let us be grateful for the Munich Pact as a step in the right direction. Germany is receiving economic help which is badly needed, so is Czechoslovakia. The time when statesmen and dictators can take a nation into war contrary to the will of the people is passing. Yet refusal to fight invites ridicule, recrimination, even aggression. It is conceivable that a nation might be compelled to go to war in self-defense if help from other nations were not promptly forthcoming, but enlarged understanding of the problems of others is making this contingency more and more remote.

MRS. GEORGIA C. CLIMIE
Vancouver, B. C.

Beloved Enemy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

American politics is either getting civilized or getting soft. You notice we don't subscribe to the contention that these mean the same thing. But certainly there is some significance in such a development as is taking place in Clinton County in the northern tip of New York State. When Leslie G. Ryan, publisher of the North Countryman at Rouses Point, decided to run against Emmett J. Roach for a seat in the State Assembly he offered to give the incumbent Assemblyman as much free advertising space in his weekly newspaper as the publisher himself used. Not to be outdone in such amenities, Mr. Roach, a dairy farmer, replied in his acceptance that he would fatten one of his best bull calves until after election and invite Mr. Ryan and his friends to a barbecue then.

An exchange of free advertising space is a far cry from the lusty days of American politics when campaigning meant circulating scurrilous handbills about one's enemy and gathering forces to exchange insults and brickbats with each other in the purlieus of the polls. Perhaps some of the fire and color has gone out of the hustings. But after all a free barbecue for all concerned has its advantages as a post-election celebration in comparison to the custom of the vanquished giving the victor a wheelbarrow ride. And a little difference of opinion adds to the gaiety of affairs even before the votes are cast. On mature reflection we commend the Clinton County example to nations which operate under the authoritarian or so-called one-party system.

JEFFERSONIAN
Arlington, Va.

Dropping the Classics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Lee's proposal to drop the teaching of the classics in the Boston schools, as reported in the Boston press, was a regrettable pronouncement. Of course, he is only reflecting a certain tendency of the times, which is to exalt the purely "practical," and to deprecate the cultural studies which enrich and ennoble life.

The great mistake of so many people today is the belief that the classics have only an antiquarian interest. As a matter of fact, they contain the precious deposit of a large proportion of the world's greatest creative thinking. They are dateless in the sense that the message of such men as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Cicero was designed not for their age alone but for all time.

The Greeks were the first people to seriously concern themselves with the study of the nature of man and the kind of a life for which he was best adapted, and with the problem of organizing a civilization accordingly. Through the Romans the Greek culture was diffused and the foundations laid for many of our modern institutions. To proscribe the classics is to reject a priceless legacy and one of which the modern world has tragic need.

GEORGE R. FARNUM
Boston

An Apple With Hay—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From the State of Washington comes a hint for New England apple growers, left with thousands of windblowns and culls following the recent hurricane. Experiments in Washington have shown that, mixed with other feed, apples are a fine food for cows, increasing milk production wherever tried. Here is a capital opportunity for Yankee dairy farmers and apple growers to co-operate.

M. R.
Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Canada's Watchful Waiting

By Lloyd Roberts

THE fence-sitter's role is not a romantic one. Nations as well as individuals who remain calm and detached when great issues are at stake and the whole world is seething about them are not exactly popular. Explanations in self-defense sound futile, even in their own ears, and they begin to wonder how much longer they can hold out against controversial waves that are pounding them from either side. Then is the testing time of principles and policies formulated in tranquillity.

Canada has just been subjected to such a test and came through unscathed—at least in its Government's eyes. Mackenzie King, supported by a large majority of his followers, had often declared in Parliament that Great Britain at war would not mean necessarily Canada at war, that Parliament would be called and even a plebiscite taken before Canada could be committed to armed conflict. The pressure upon Mr. King during the days preceding the Munich four-power conference was terrific. Australia, New Zealand, the princes of India had promised unquestioning support whatever happened; the Canadian Legion had offered to raise an army of 250,000 men; many newspapers and leading officials throughout the Dominion were denouncing the Government's "pusillanimity." But Mr. King waited and, with his proverbial good fortune, won out. Now, when Parliament again assembles, he can look his followers, and particularly his French-Canadian followers, in the face and fear no embarrassing questions.

* * *

Just how much of Mr. King's cautious aloofness from British "entanglements" is due to Quebec Province and how much to his own private convictions there is no way of knowing. He is certainly not a pacifist at heart or he would not be so proud of his rebel grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie. And yet throughout his twenty years' leadership of the Liberal Party his foreign policy has been one of ever-increasing freedom from British control and influence in domestic affairs until now there is little to show in the form of legal relationship but the possession of a common King and his representative at Ottawa.

Of course the "protective" relationship, as symbolized by the Royal Navy, is still accepted as a matter of course—and without cost. Canada has no "standing army," only a "permanent and non-permanent active militia," a naval service and an air force, totaling a few thousand men, and its armaments, strictly of a defensive nature, would scarcely deter a potential invader. This condition is due partly to Canada's geographical position and partly to Quebec's suspicion of anything suggesting possible involvements in "foreign" quarrels.

Before the Federal Government can ask Parliament for increased expenditures for the department of national defense (as it did last year) it must make sure of having the support of the sixty or more French members. This is enough to account for Canada's silence, in contrast with the bold declarations of the other Dominions, in times of world crises. It does not necessarily reflect the majority view toward Empire sentiment and Empire responsibility. Indeed "British loyalty" protests vehemently against carrying this laissez-faire policy into international affairs, although again and again the King Government seems to have been vindicated by subsequent events.

* * *

One recalls Mr. King's negative attitude toward the application of sanctions against Italy and toward collective action in the event of war with that country, declaring in effect "Canada prefers to wait and see." Waiting seems to have been carried to the extreme limit in the case of the Czechoslovakian crisis. If fighting had started, Mr. King would probably have been the most unpopular man in the Dominion for the time being. As it is, he is still the leader in fact as well as name.

Consistently Mr. King carries this waiting into home affairs. He is waiting now for Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario to arrive at a more reasonable frame of mind toward the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project which President Roosevelt and Premier King are so anxious to launch. Time and tact may accomplish far more than political pressure in clearing the way, the latter thinks.

He is also waiting for Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec to voluntarily rescind the unpopular and illegal "padlock law," aimed against the spread of Communism in that province but directly opposed to the democratic principles of free speech and free assembly. Both time and justice are on his side.

Even in the case of the new trade agreement with the United States it has been largely a matter of waiting—waiting for the negotiators of the United Kingdom-United States trade treaty to decide what further concession the United States would grant Canada in return for the right to share its favors in the British market. When defeated in the 1930 general elections Mr. King remarked he was content to wait and see what Mr. Bennett could do with the business recession, foreseeing his own return to power in 1935 with a greatly enhanced majority.

So far Mr. King has lost nothing by this policy of waiting.